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ADDRESSES
OF
Rajasevadhurina
SIRDAR SIR M. KANTHARAJ URS
(Dewan of Mysore 1919-1922)
TO THE
REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Volume II



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MYSORE :
SENIOR ASST. DIRECTOR, GOVT. BRANCH PRESS,
1953

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ADDRESSES

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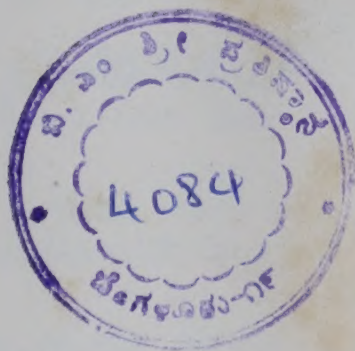
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Speeches, Kantharaj Urs

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. Address to the Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly at Mysore—6th October 1919 	I
2. Concluding Speech at the Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly—14th October 1919 	81
3. Address to the Birthday Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly at Mysore—25th May 1920 	87
4. Concluding Speech at the Birthday Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly—29th May 1920 	114
5. Address to the Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly at Mysore—25th October 1920 	120
6. Concluding Speech at the Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly—31st October 1920 	200
7. Address to the Birthday Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly at Mysore—17th June 1921 	209
8. Concluding Speech at the Birthday Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly—21st June 1921 	230
9. Address to the Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly at Mysore—13th October 1921 	236
10. Concluding Speech at the Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly—20th October 1921 	305
Index ... <hr style="width: 10%; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"/>	313

ADDRESSES OF *Rajasevadhurina* SIRDAR
SIR M. KANTHARAJ URS, K. C. S. I.,
DEWAN OF MYSORE, TO THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN TO THE DASARA SESSION
OF THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY AT
MYSORE—*6th October 1919.*

PART I

Preliminary

IT is my valued privilege this year to welcome you, under the gracious commands of His Highness the Maharaja, to the thirty-sixth Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly to lay before you an account of the administration during the past year, as well as of the current problems pressing for solution.

As this is the first occasion I meet the representatives of the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja since the privilege of addressing them in this Assembly has been accorded to me, I hope the members will, before the formal commencement of proceedings, allow me to state how highly I value the privilege and how much it will be my endeavour in the work that will lie before me to deserve the confidence of our gracious Sovereign and to earn the good-will of his subjects.

Your Assembly has, by long years of strenuous endeavour in the public cause, established its claim to be recognised as the accredited mouth-piece of the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja, and at the threshold of my career as his Dewan, I earnestly solicit your co-operation in the solution of the complex and difficult problems that are facing us, so that we might help to achieve as far as it lies in our power, his great desire to promote the welfare of his people in all directions.

2. The last Dasara Session of the Assembly was held under somewhat gloomy conditions. The war, though it had reached the final stages, was still proceeding, and its heavy hand was resting, with unabated pressure on every progressive branch of public administration and on the daily life and outlook of the people. The epidemic of influenza was overrunning the country, penetrating every town and village and carrying death and desolation into many a happy home. Nearly two lakhs of the population in the State are reported to have died, but the statistics of mortality can but be an imperfect indication of the sufferings endured by the people in those anxious days. An acute economic situation supervened; the monsoon was scanty and the prices of the necessities of life rose to an alarming extent.

We are now happily emerging from this multiplicity of troubles and looking forward, with some confidence, to brighter days.

The War

3. After four years of incessant anxiety, the world breathed a sigh of relief when, following a

series of brilliant victories by the Allied armies, the armistice was declared in November last. And the conclusion of the Peace Treaty in June 1919 saw the end of the greatest war known to history. We have lately had the privilege of participating in the rejoicings organised throughout the Indian Empire to celebrate the conclusion of peace and of sending representatives of our troops to England to attend the Peace Celebrations in that country.

As this will be the last public occasion to refer to the subject, it may perhaps be considered not inappropriate to recapitulate here the war services that our State has been able to render.

Imperial Service Lancers

4. Immediately the war was declared, the services of the Mysore army and other resources of the State were offered for Imperial purposes. In September 1914, orders were received for mobilising the Imperial Service Lancers for service in Egypt. This regiment consisting of 29 officers, 444 non-commissioned officers and men with 526 horses, 49 mules and 132 followers, left Bangalore on the 13th October 1914 under the command of Regimentdar B. Chamaraj Urs Bahadur (now Major Sirdar Bahadur). Colonel J. Desaraj Urs, C.I.E., M.V.O., accompanied the regiment as the representative of the Durbar. Fifteen drafts of reinforcements aggregating three officers, 426 other ranks and 49 followers were despatched to the field from time to time. In November 1915, the regiment took part in three engagements with the enemy in the Suez Canal Zone and in November 1917 it joined in the attack on

Gaza in Palestine. The regiment also took a distinguished part in the attack on Aleppo a few days before the conclusion of the armistice. The gallant manner in which the troops acquitted themselves on these occasions has been testified to in the despatches.

The Transport Corps

5. The Mysore Transport Corps was mobilised for active service in 1915. Six troops of the Corps consisting of 12 officers, 321 ranks, 49 followers with 210 carts and 2 ambulance carts, 468 bullocks, 7 mules and 35 ponies, were despatched in September, 1916. To keep the Corps up to strength, nine drafts of reinforcements consisting of four officers, 133 ranks and 37 followers with bullocks were sent. This unit is reported to have done excellent work in the battlefields of Sanniyat and the Hai in Mesopotamia.

Recruitment of Men

6. To meet the local and Imperial demands in regard to man-power, a Central Recruitment Committee was constituted in the State. A Director of Recruiting was also appointed and District recruiting agencies were organised. Though the difficulties to be surmounted were great, nearly the whole of the required number of recruits (about 5,000) had been got by the time the armistice was signed.

Money Contributions

7. On August 20, 1914, His Highness the Maharaja offered a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs towards

the cost of the Indian Expeditionary Force in Europe. This contribution, the first of its kind made on the outbreak of the war, was followed by others under the following heads :—Free gift of money, 10 lakhs ; subscription to Relief Funds, 14 lakhs ; subscription to War Loan, 65 lakhs ; Treasury Bills (British), 21 lakhs ; and Treasury Bills (Indian), 19½ lakhs.

The steps taken to secure popular support for the War Loans and Funds, both local and Imperial, resulted in collections amounting in all to nearly Rs. 45 lakhs. The total amount contributed or made available by the Government and people of Mysore towards winning the war, amounts to about two crores of rupees.

Recently, the Government of India offered to refund to the Durbar the cost of mobilising their troops for active service amounting in all to Rs. 11 lakhs. But His Highness the Maharaja, while greatly appreciating the generous offer, preferred that the cost of mobilisation should form part of the other contributions made by the Durbar in aid of the war.

8. In addition, much war work of a miscellaneous character was undertaken by the State at the request of the Imperial Government. With a view to conserve all the tanning bark grown for the tanning of hides urgently required for Army purposes, skin tanning was prohibited about the close of the year 1917 and a special Police establishment was maintained to prevent any evasion of the rules. The great loss unavoidably caused to the people in consequence of their inability to work up a

valuable raw material was cheerfully borne by them in aid of the war. The supply of tanning bark was brought under control and the lessees were shown a large concession, valued at Rs. 5 lakhs, in order that hide tanners may obtain the bark at reasonable prices. Some 19,000 army blankets were supplied to the Indian Munitions Board. One lakh and fifty thousand cubic feet of rosewood were supplied by the State Forest Department to the Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore and 30,000 teak metre gauge sleepers for railway construction in Mesopotamia; and lastly about 20,000 acres of plantation and kaval lands were leased to the British Grass Farm for raising grass.

Distinctions earned by Mysore Officers and Men

9. Colonel J. Desaraj Urs, C.I.E., M.V.O., was awarded the British rank of Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and Major B. Chamaraj Urs received the Order of British India, First Class, with the title of Sirdar Bahadur. Two officers received the Order of British India, Second Class, two others the Indian Order of Merit, Second Class, 18 officers and men, the Indian Distinguished Service Medal, and two officers, the Indian Meritorious Service Medal. Two of the officers gained awards of the order of the White Eagle of Serbia from His Majesty the King of Serbia, and a third was awarded the Cross of Kerageorge Serbia, First Class, with swords. Sixteen Mysore officers were mentioned by name in Despatches, two of them being mentioned twice. Apart from these individual distinctions, the gallant conduct of our troops on the

battle field has been warmly and repeatedly commended in Military Despatches. This long and creditable record of the achievements of our Army will, doubtless, be cherished by the people of Mysore with just and patriotic pride.

10. But our rejoicings are mingled with the melancholy thought that, while many of our men who marched to battle have come back or will be returning safe to us, not a few have laid down their lives in response to the supreme call of duty. Let us never forget that we have a sacred obligation to discharge towards the bereaved families of these gallant officers and men and their disabled comrades-in-arms.

Food Situation

11. The food situation is still a source of grave concern to Government though there are indications of a possible improvement in the near future. The difficulties and the measures taken from time to time to deal with them have been explained at length in a speech made at the Legislative Council in March by the Officiating Dewan, Mr. A. R. Banerji. Concurrently with the operation of world causes making for an increase in the price of the necessities of life, there was a meagre rainfall and consequent shrinkage of cultivation in the State during the year 1918. The outturn of crops was less than half the normal. It was necessary to prevent the depletion of local stocks of foodstuffs and measures were therefore taken, beginning with August 1918, to bring the exports of foodgrains under control. These measures came not a day too soon and though there have been attempts

at evading the rules, it must be said that the precautions against unauthorised export have on the whole served their purpose well.

But the available local supplies, even if they were scrupulously conserved, were insufficient to last beyond July or August 1919, and it was necessary to import foodstuffs until the next harvest was gathered in. Arrangements were accordingly made to import rice from Burma and other Provinces of British India. The total quantities obtained till the end of June 1919, were 13,150 tons from Burma, 1,200 tons from Bengal and 3,500 tons from the Madras Presidency. The last was in exchange for an equivalent weight of ragi and pulses sent from Mysore to the Madras Presidency. Of the imported rice, a sufficient quantity is set apart for the Kolar Gold Fields and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and the rest is made available for distribution to districts.

At first, there was some inexplicable prejudice against the use of Burma rice which was not taken as freely as was expected but when the local supplies failed, the demand for Burma rice gradually increased and it is now the mainstay of the people of the State, especially in the Districts of Kolar and Shimoga. That we have been so far able to tide over the difficulties is due to the generosity of the Government of India in allowing us to import rice from British Provinces to the extent that was found necessary and possible. We cannot be sufficiently grateful to the Government of India and to the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb, the British Resident, for their timely and unstinted assistance, and our thanks are also due to the officers

of Provincial Governments in British India who co-operated with us in an accommodating spirit in settling inter-provincial arrangements of food supply.

12. The phenomenon of high prices was not confined to foodstuffs. Salt and kerosene oil were among the other necessities of life whose rise in price caused at one time serious anxiety. Government had to import the requisite quantity of salt from Madras and to buy 5,000 units of kerosene oil for distribution throughout the State. Arrangements were also made to stop profiteering in kerosene oil by traders and the sub-agents of companies. The sale of fuel by Government agency in Bangalore afforded great relief to the poor as well as to the rich, and has been continued from time to time.

13. In order to carry out the varied operations connected with food supply arrangements in the State, an officer styled Food Controller was appointed in November 1918 and the duties of the Director of Civil Supplies were subsequently transferred to him. Some idea may be gathered of the work involved in the operations of the new department when it is pointed out that goods valued at nearly Rs. 32 lakhs were purchased and dealt with by the staff. In this connection, I must not fail to mention the valuable assistance rendered by the Central Food Supplies Committee and the District Committees. The intimate and practical knowledge of trade conditions possessed by some of the members of the Committees was particularly helpful to Government in dealing with a novel and often puzzling situation, and I take this opportunity of tendering the best thanks of

Government to all the members, official and non-official, of these Committees.

As for the future, the recent rains which have fallen in all parts of the State promise a good harvest. And the difficulties of railway transport are also disappearing. By about the end of this year, if the rains continue to be as propitious as they have been recently, we may expect to reach a position of comparative steadiness though the restoration of old normal prices and happy conditions must remain for some time to come a deferred, if realisable, hope.

Though relief is probably not very distant, we must realise that the next few months will be a period of real anxiety. Our stocks are nearly exhausted and the imports of grain are necessarily limited. Until the next harvest is gathered in, it will be necessary to observe the strictest economy in the use of foodstuffs.

The Infant Prince

14. The birth of Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, son and heir of His Highness the Yuvaraja, on the 18th July 1919, was an event which occasioned widespread and joyous manifestations of loyal enthusiasm in the State. To the people of Mysore, just emerging from the gloom of varied troubles, his birth signified the return of normal and happier times, while his sur-name 'Jaya' commemorates the victory of the Empire in the Great War. The members of the Assembly will, I know, wish me to convey our respectful congratulations to His Highness the Yuvaraja on this most auspicious event.

His Excellency the Viceroy's Visit

15. Another event which, I am sure, will give you great gratification is the forthcoming visit of His Excellency Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Next month we shall have the privilege of welcoming His Excellency in our midst and I have no doubt that His Highness' illustrious guest will be received in all parts of the State with the loyalty and respect due to the representative of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

THE YEAR'S ADMINISTRATION

16. In this part of the Address, I propose to refer only to important measures introduced during the year. The details of the progress of the Administration will be found in Part II of the Address.

REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS

The Representative Assembly

17. The Government Order of April 1918 effecting a broadening of the electorate by adopting for all the taluks a uniform limit of land revenue and mohatarfa qualification, for voting as well as for membership, of Rs. 50 and Rs. 10, respectively, came into force during the present year and recently certain redistribution of seats was effected with a view to provide larger representation to municipalities in accordance with the views expressed in this Assembly in the last April session. The strength of the Assembly will be retained undiminished in accordance with the general sense of the members expressed on the last occasion.

The Legislative Council

18. The members of the Legislative Council have been granted the privilege of moving resolutions on matters of general public interest, excepting the Budget. Four meetings of the Council were held during the year and 11 measures passed into law. I shall explain later on the changes proposed in the constitution of the Council.

The Economic Conference

19. The Economic Conference has been made permanent and changes of a far-reaching character have been made in its organization. The Conference organization will consist in future of (1) a Central Economic Development Board which will replace the existing Standing Committee, for organizing and co-ordinating the work of all the agencies, (2) three Boards corresponding to the existing Central Committees, *viz.*, one for Education, one for Agriculture, and one for Industries and Commerce, and (3) a Board for scientific research and advice. Work in the districts will be delegated to the local statutory bodies under the new Local Self-Government Scheme and will be carried on by means of separate sub-committees. The annual Conference will be a joint session of the Central Boards with other selected representatives meeting once a year to make suggestions and recommendations on questions of policy.

The main object of these changes is to invest the Central Committees or Boards with greater independence in their respective spheres of action. They will no longer be agencies of a central organization, *viz.*, the Conference, with derivative authority

and functions. It is also the intention to enlist the help of statutory local bodies in the task of economic development, which should in future form an integral part of Local Self-Government.

Finance

20. The Revised Estimates for the year which closed with June last and the Budget Estimates for the current year were considered in detail at the last session of this Assembly and it is not therefore necessary to go over the same ground again. Attention must, however, be invited to one important factor which has seriously affected our financial position. The exchange value of the rupee which stood at one shilling and six pence when the current year's estimates were framed has now risen to two shillings. On this account, we anticipate a reduction of over 15 lakhs of rupees in our mining, electrical and sandal oil revenues which are realised in sterling. The Budget deficit which stood at Rs. 64,000 is likely to increase to nearly Rs. 16 lakhs, necessitating a reconsideration of the programme of expenditure with a view to defer items which can well afford to wait.

A Memorandum on the finances of the State including a review for the last ten years and a forecast for the ensuing five years has been recently published in the *Mysore Gazette* and our financial position and prospects have been fully indicated in it. You will notice from the memorandum that the revenues are insufficient for meeting the present standard of expenditure and that it is therefore necessary to add to our revenues without further delay.

You will see also from the Financial Memorandum that it is no longer possible to continue our programme for the construction of productive works without recourse to public borrowing, as the convertible assets of the State will soon reach a minimum which will admit of no further reduction. To provide funds for capital works, it has therefore been decided that, as a first step, the 4 per cent Mysore State Loan of 1906-07 which falls due for payment in October 1921, should be converted into a new loan bearing interest at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from 1st October 1919.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

Land Revenue

21. Owing to the extremely unsatisfactory seasonal conditions which prevailed during last year, it was necessary to grant remission of assessment on wet lands in the whole of the Kolar District and portions of Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga Districts. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs has been already remitted. Among other measures taken to alleviate the agricultural situation, funds were liberally provided for the grant of taccavi and land improvement loans and arrangements made to distribute seed grains to the raiyats on easy conditions of repayment of the cost. Concessions were offered for the cultivation of quick-growing crops on waste lands free of assessment and special facilities afforded for supply of water from Krishnaraja Sagara, Vani Vilas Sagara, and Sri Ramadevaru Ane for irrigated crops. State forests were thrown open for free grazing of cattle.

The improvement of the Land Revenue Department is receiving continuous attention. In order to relieve the Deputy Commissioners of the direct charge of taluks and to set free their whole time for the general supervision of the district administration, three new sub-divisions have been constituted in the Districts of Hassan, Kolar and Kadur. The long standing question of abolishing the anomalous system of sub-taluks has been settled. As at present decided, Gudibanda and French-Rocks are proposed to be absorbed into the adjoining taluks, while the abolition of the remaining sub-taluks, with some incidental readjustment of jurisdictions, will result in the creation of eight new taluks. The scale of pay of taluk establishments has been raised and a school for training shekdars has been opened.

Revenue Survey and Inam Departments

22. Orders have been issued for the reorganisation of the Revenue Survey Department at an increased annual cost of over Rs. 60,000 and the extraordinarily low scale of salaries now prevailing in the department will be brought into line with that of other departments. Revised settlement was introduced during the year in Nelamangala and Chiknayakanhalli Taluks resulting in an aggregate increase of Rs. 16,948 per annum. Proposals for the resettlement of Magadi, Goribidnur and the late Lakkavalli Taluks are under consideration. The question of simplifying resurvey operations with a view to expedite resettlement, which is long overdue in a large number of taluks, is receiving attention. It has been frequently urged in this Assembly that

the raiyats have no adequate opportunity at present for urging their objections, if any, to revised settlement rates. In order to remove this grievance, it has been ordered that due publicity should be given to proposed maximum and minimum rates and to the grouping of villages before resettlement proposals are finally sanctioned.

Excise

23. More than 150 shops were closed during the year while only 4 shops were newly opened. The rates of tree tax on toddy-yielding trees were advanced. The duty on ganja was raised from Rs. 12-8-0 to Rs. 15 per seer (since increased again to Rs. 17-8-0) and the issue price of opium was advanced from Rs. 41-8-0 to Rs. 45 and more recently to Rs. 50. The hours of sale in all shops were reduced by two. In addition to the Licensing Boards established in Bangalore, Mysore, and Kolar Gold Fields, Advisory Committees have been constituted in all the remaining District Headquarter stations. Despite all these measures, however, excise revenue has continued to increase, reaching the record figure of Rs. 70,64,000 during the year. There has been a slight increase in the consumption of arrack and opium, but that of toddy and ganja shows a decrease.

For some years past, it has been the policy of Government to reduce the number of shops, raise the rate of duty and price, and in other recognised ways discourage the use of intoxicants. But it cannot be said that these measures have been attended with conspicuous success. It is time that leaders of

society organized active measures of reform to deal with an evil for which the remedy largely lies more in an awakened public conscience.

Forest

24. In Forest administration, commercial and economic questions are more and more coming into prominence. Government have sanctioned the appointment of specialists in Engineering Chemistry and Economic Forestry, for organization and development work of the Department.

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts have been relieved of the active responsibility for the forest administration of the districts and the District Forest Officers and subordinate establishments in the districts have been placed under the immediate and undivided control of the Conservator of Forests. It is expected that this measure will give greater solidarity to the organization of the department without, however, depriving it of the benefit of the Deputy Commissioner's advice in matters affecting the interests of the people.

The Forest school has been doing useful work.

The total revenue realised during the year under all heads was nearly Rs. 47½ lakhs.

PROTECTION AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS

Judicial

25. The scheme for the separation of Judicial and Executive functions to which reference was made in former addresses to this Assembly came into operation at the beginning of the current calendar

year, in the Districts of Bangalore and Shimoga. Orders have since been passed extending the measure to Mysore and Kadur Districts with effect from 1st January next. As to the utility of the scheme, opinion continues to be divided. But Government have had no reason to modify the opinion that, despite minor inconveniences, the new arrangements are a decided improvement upon the old system.

The system of trial by jury tentatively introduced in the Bangalore and Mysore divisions has been ordered to continue for a further period of two years from 1st July 1919.

Police

26. With a view to afford relief to the Superintendents of the heavier districts and also to provide openings to deserving subordinate officers to the gazetted ranks of the service, Government have sanctioned the creation of four appointments of Assistant Superintendents of Police for the charges of Bangalore City, Chikballapur Sub-division, Davangere Sub-division and Sagar Sub-division.

Government have been able to meet the wishes of the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board by increasing the strength of the police force stationed on the field. The seasonal conditions of the year and the duty of guarding the frontiers to prevent surreptitious export of food grains imposed a heavy strain upon the Police, but the results of the year's work were generally satisfactory. The percentage of convictions to cases decided rose from 76·7 in 1917-18 to 91·31 in the year under review. As an incentive to good

work, a medal known as the Maharaja's Police Medal has been instituted to be awarded at the Dasara Durbar to members of the force who have performed acts of exceptional courage or skill or exhibited conspicuous devotion to duty.

Prisons

27. Releases and remissions were recently ordered on the occasion of the signing of the Peace and also upon the birth of a son and heir to His Highness the Yuvaraja.

Military

28. I have already referred to the war services of our troops. One important event in the administration of the Military Department is the retirement from the service, of Colonel J. Desaraj Urs, C.I.E., M.V.O., who held the post of Chief Commandant for a period of over 22 years and under whose administration the Mysore army won its name and fame for efficiency and gallantry in the field.

With a view to improve the recruitment of the commissioned ranks, seven Military Probationers have been appointed as a reserve.

A Soldiers' Board has been constituted in order to deal with all questions affecting the interests of soldiers and their dependants in connection with demobilisation.

Medical

29. The minimum pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons has been raised from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45 and higher rates of scholarships have been sanctioned

for candidates seeking to qualify themselves for the several grades of the medical service. The pay of compounders has been raised and the staffs of some of the important medical institutions have been improved. The question of the extension of medical relief has been recently investigated by a Committee whose report I shall have occasion to refer to further on.

Public Health

30. The Public Health Department including the vaccination staff has been reorganized and the pay of both the officers and subordinates has been improved.

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENTS

Public Works

31. The total expenditure on public works from all sources during the year 1918-19 amounted to about Rs. 62 lakhs. The construction of the Krishnaraja Sagara Dam which is the largest irrigation work that has so far been undertaken by the Mysore Government, has made satisfactory progress. The height of the dam has been raised to 107 feet on the flanks and the low level canals and other channel works are being proceeded with. The outlay during the year on these works amounted to Rs. 15 lakhs making a total aggregate expenditure of Rs. 155 lakhs. To give effect to the rules of regulation framed under the terms of the award of the Arbitration Committee, a temporary division called the Gauging and Regulation Division has been constituted at Mysore. All the works connected with the Cauvery Valley Irrigation have been formed

into an independent administrative charge under a separate Chief Engineer who also acts as Joint Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department.

In order to ensure proper attention to the preparation and execution of water supply schemes, drainage projects, etc., for which there is an increasing demand throughout the State, the formation of a separate Sanitary Circle of Superintendence has been sanctioned.

The existence of a large number of sub-divisions in the Public Works Department frequently necessitated the posting of unqualified subordinates for sub-division charges. The number of sub-divisions has now been reduced and it will be possible in future to place a gazetted officer in charge of each sub-division.

The Upper and Lower Subordinate establishment was reorganized with effect from 1st January 1919.

Among other administrative changes, the special Irrigation Division has been abolished and a new Channels Division has been sanctioned with headquarters at French-Rocks, with a view to develop irrigation under the principal channels drawn from the Cauvery. A Central Irrigation Board has been constituted to deal with all questions relating to the development and maintenance of irrigation works in the State.

Electrical Department

32. From the statistics furnished in Part II of the Address, it will be seen that the net earnings of the Cauvery Power Scheme during the year worked

out to a little over Rs. 11 lakhs which represents a return of 9·32 per cent on the capital outlay. There has been a large and increasing demand for electric power and in order to extend the capacity of the plant and effect other necessary improvements, administrative sanction has been recently accorded to a project, namely, the sixth installation, estimated to cost nearly Rs. 33 lakhs.

Railway Department

33. A considerable increase in our railway activities is anticipated as the result of the resumption of the Nanjangud-Bangalore and Birur-Shimoga sections, a total length of nearly 140 miles, with effect from 1st October 1919. Our thanks are due to the authorities of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, who by their courteous and liberal assistance, have facilitated the transfer of management to the Durbar and smoothened the initial difficulties of working the lines.

Forty-eight miles of metre gauge lines and 56 miles of two-feet gauge tram lines are under construction. Arrangements are in progress to commence in November next the construction of the Nanjangud-Chamarajanagar section of the Nanjangud-Erode Railway.

The conditions under which the Durbar should construct and work the proposed Bangalore-Hosur railway are under consideration.

Department of Mines and Geology

34. As in the previous year, work on the Kolar Gold Fields was retarded by the difficulty of getting

essential supplies for the mines and shortage of skilled labour. The total output of bar gold during 1918-19 was 487,484 ounces of an approximate value of Rs. 2,59,01,053 which, compared with 524,264 ounces of the value of Rs. 3,01,45,365 in 1917-18, shows a decrease of 36,780 ounces in output and Rs. 42,44,312, in value. The total royalty payable to Government for 1918-19 was approximately Rs. 14,54,285 as against Rs. 17,23,943 in the previous year.

The principal work of the department during the year was in connection with the materials required for the Iron Works.

Quite recently, the department has been re-organized with a view to make more adequate provision for geological survey work as well as economic enquiries in connection with minerals.

PROGRESS, MORAL AND MATERIAL

EDUCATION

Statistics

35. Though there was an increase of 790 in the number of Public Institutions during the year, the attendance of the schools fell from 338,872 to 321,150 showing a decline of 17,722 pupils. The percentage of male pupils at school to male population of school-going age declined from 68·0 to 55·27 and that of girls to female population of school-going age from 14·2 to 11·25 per cent while the percentage of both boys and girls to the total population of school-going age decreased from 41·2 to 39·3. The fall in attendance is reported to be mainly due to the

prevalence of influenza during the year and the increased cost of foodstuffs which obliged the poorer classes to withdraw their children from schools in order to utilise their labour as a means of supplementing the family earnings.

Secondary Education

The urgent requirements of High Schools and Middle Schools in the way of staff were provided for at a total recurring annual cost of Rs. 37,000. The S.S.L.C. rules were revised with a view to improving the usefulness of the course and the standard of public examination and providing a closer co-ordination between the High School and College courses. The Scout movement is making good progress and a successful scout rally was held at Mysore on the occasion of His Highness' Birthday in June last.

Primary Education

The scales of staff in the Government Primary Schools were standardised and provision made for additional equipment for these schools at a total recurring cost of Rs. 39,360 a year. Under the compulsory education scheme 238 centres have been notified, but the scheme is in active operation in 68 centres. The question of placing the working of the scheme on a satisfactory basis and delegating greater responsibility to local bodies is under consideration.

Women's Education

The College and Collegiate High School classes of the Maharani's College have been separated from

the High School and transferred to the control of the University. A Central Industrial School for women teachers and a Government hostel have been opened in connection with the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, and a revised scheme of scholarships at an annual cost of nearly Rs. 11,000 has been introduced in District Headquarter Girls' Schools. The inspecting staff of girls' schools has been reorganized. Special grades have been sanctioned for lady graduate teachers and four lady graduate teachers have been newly entertained. Attempts are being made to gradually replace men by women teachers in girls' schools in all grades.

Education of Backward Classes

Twenty-eight salary grant schools were opened for Mahomedans. Provision has been made for training a larger number of Mahomedan teachers and school mistresses. The rate of cart hire allowed for Hindustani girls' schools, the inadequacy of which has been frequently pointed out by the Mahomedan members of this Assembly has been suitably raised. The educational needs of the Mahomedan community were considered at a special conference held by the Inspector-General of Education and the recommendations of the conference are under consideration.

The administration of the special scholarships sanctioned for backward classes has been revised so as to ensure a fairer distribution of scholarships among pupils of all the communities concerned.

The education of Panchamas is receiving unremitting attention. The Central Panchama

Boarding School at Mysore has been raised to the status of a Kannada High School with separate sections for industrial and normal training. Boarding schools of the Lower Secondary grade were opened in Tumkur and Chikmagalur. Weaving classes have been sanctioned for 12 Panchama schools. In order to encourage education among Panchamas, special concessions have been provided, such as scholarships, travelling allowance to and from schools to English-learning pupils, free supply of books and slates, and parents' allowances.

Special Education

Upper Secondary training classes were sanctioned for two Kannada High Schools and 200 scholarships were provided for the training of teachers of Primary and Secondary schools. Commercial classes have been attached to the High Schools at Hassan, Chikmagalur and Channapatna. A beginning has been made in the remodelling of weaving schools.

Among other measures sanctioned during the year, may be mentioned the reorganization of the Inspectorate, the reorganization of the office of the Inspector-General of Education, the introduction of the scheme of visual instruction and the improvement of Anglo-Vernacular school libraries.

The Mysore University

36. The first convocation of the University for conferring degrees was held on the 19th October 1918 when His Highness the Chancellor presided and Sir Ashutosh Mukerji, K.T., delivered the convocation

address. The development of the University is continuing steadily. The Mechanical and Civil Engineering sections have been fully organized. Schemes for introducing other faculties and courses are receiving attention. A series of extension lectures were delivered at Mysore, Bangalore, Tumkur, Shimoga, Kolar, Hassan and Nanjangud. The scheme for encouraging the production of books in Kannada on scientific and other modern subjects has met with considerable success.

Seven endowments of the total value of nearly Rs. 40,000 were received during the year.

Agriculture

37. One thousand two hundred and fifty demonstrations were held and implements and spare parts of the value of Rs. 38,000 issued. Considerable attention was devoted to the introduction of improved strains of ragi and the extension of the area under improved varieties of sugarcane. Oilcake of the value of Rs. 45,000 for use as manure was sold during the year. In addition to its normal work, the department undertook the supply of seed on a large scale to cultivators with a view to rapidly encourage the production of foodstuffs during the recent period of scarcity.

Industries and Commerce

38. The high prices of machinery and other abnormal conditions retarded industrial development. Several new schemes, such as pottery works, manufacture of leather, etc., were investigated. With a view to special attention being given to the

development of chemical industries and training local graduates in chemical processes, a Board of Scientific Research and Advice was organized during the year. In the Central Industrial Workshop, which has been recently fitted up with additional machinery, there has been marked increase of output. The value of work done during the year towards the repair and manufacture of machinery amounted to nearly one and a half lakhs of rupees. The District Workshop at Shimoga has been equipped and has recently commenced work.

The Government Soap Factory turned out Rs. 90,000 worth of soap of marketable quality. The extension of the Factory and the addition of a Glycerine Recovery Plant at an outlay of Rs. 50,000 has been recently sanctioned.

The output of the Government Metal Factory was valued at about Rs. 37,000. The instrument section of the Industrial Workshop has been developed and amalgamated with the Metal Factory and has turned out scientific instruments, brass fittings, etc., of the approximate value of Rs. 20,000.

The Government Weaving Factory was re-organized during the year and attention was devoted to the training of demonstrators, the formation of a textile museum, and the question of marketing cloth manufactured in the State.

Loans for industrial purposes amounting to Rs. 1,07,000 were sanctioned during the year. Thirty-one installations of machinery were undertaken of which 13 have been completed, bringing the total number of installations erected by the department to 183.

Arrangements connected with the control of civil supplies and railway traffic were the main pre-occupations of the commercial section of the department. Considerable progress was, however, made in the compilation of statistics of trade and prices. A beginning has been made with the formation of a Commercial Museum.

The Mysore Iron Works

39. In his address to this Assembly in April 1917, Sir M. Visvesvaraya explained the arrangements made for the working of iron ore deposits of the Baba Budan Hills. The starting of the work was retarded by the difficulty of procuring machinery from foreign countries, but since April last, the preliminary operations connected with the levelling of the grounds, construction of buildings, etc., have been proceeding with all possible rapidity. Part of the machinery required for the factory has already been received and it is expected that the installation of the works will be completed and smelting of iron ore commenced in the year 1921.

The Sandal Oil Factory

40. The output of the sandal oil factories was satisfactory, but the disposal of oil has been restricted by the difficulties of shipping and the value realised has been affected by the abnormal rise in the exchange value of the rupee.

Co-operative Societies

41. The department has been reorganized and two subordinate co-operative divisions have been

constituted under the charge of two Assistant Registrars with headquarters at Shimoga and Mysore respectively.

The number of co-operative societies working at the end of the year was 1,233 with 90,000 members and a working capital of Rs. 75 lakhs.

Agricultural and industrial co-operation is making slow but steady progress and credit societies in rural parts are coming forward more and more to undertake the supply of seed, manure and agricultural implements. Societies are also assisting in the relief of the food situation by undertaking to sell food grains to members as well as to non-members at reasonable prices.

A sum of Rs. 50,000 was placed at the disposal of the Registrar for financing weavers' societies.

His Highness the Yuvaraja has been pleased to institute ten prizes, one for the best industrial society in the name of His Highness the Maharaja, one for the best agricultural society and the remaining eight for the best credit society in each of the eight districts. The scheme offers an invaluable incentive to sound and energetic business on the part of the co-operative societies.

Sericulture

42. The silk industry in Mysore is full of promise. The cultivation of mulberry has been spreading rapidly in recent years and is extending to taluks where it was previously unknown. The organization of grainages for producing disease-free seed is receiving the attention of the Sericultural Department and more than 127,000 layings of good

seed are reported to have been issued from Channapatna, Mysore, Kolar, and Chikmagalur. The question of starting a well equipped filature on modern lines is receiving attention. For the general development of the silk industry, the services of a silk expert have been secured from Japan.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

43. The constitution of the Taluk and District Boards was defined in accordance with the provisions of the Local Boards and Village Panchayats Regulation VI of 1918 and rules framed making due provision for the representation of important interests and communities on these Boards. Eight hundred and fifty-eight village panchayats were notified under the new Regulation. Fifteen Taluk Boards have elected non-official Vice-Presidents.

The Non-Regulation Municipalities ceased to exist with effect from 1st July 1918 and 2 City, 29 Town, and 71 Minor Municipalities were constituted with effect from 1st July 1918. Revised rules were issued for the election of members to these local bodies with a view to secure the due representation of all interests and extend the municipal franchise. The Town and Minor Municipal Councils were permitted to elect their own Vice-Presidents.

CURRENT QUESTIONS

44. In the foregoing paragraphs of the address, I have given you a summary of the chief measures of administration during the past year, further details of which will be found in accordance with the usual practice in Part II. I shall now proceed to indicate

briefly the questions of outstanding importance which have risen to prominence as a result of the activities of Government in previous years and the experiences which Mysore in common with the rest of India underwent during the last four years of war.

45. The administration of Sir M. Visvesvaraya was a vigorous attempt to improve industrial and educational conditions in Mysore. As all of us have so frequently heard in this Assembly, he was deeply stirred by the terrible poverty and general helplessness of the people, and was never tired of comparing their condition with that of the more fortunate inhabitants in western countries and the favoured colonies of the British Empire. The improvement in the material condition of the people and the increase in facilities for their education were the predominant characteristics of his policy and he utilized fully all the resources accumulated by his predecessors in his attempts to increase the capital wealth of the State.

46. As I have stated already, we have arrived at a stage at which it is impossible to trench further upon the accumulated balances at the credit of Government without jeopardising our capacity to meet current liabilities while, at the same time, it is equally impossible to curtail to any material extent our commitments towards capital expenditure. We have therefore arrived at a stage, for the first time in the history of our State, when it is necessary to have recourse to public borrowing on a large scale in order to carry out our capital programme, and it behoves us, therefore, to scrutinise this programme with the greatest care possible in order that the borrowed

funds may not be spent on schemes from which an adequate return is not certain.

47. This is all the more necessary as in the past, candour compels me to admit, our expenditure on productive works has not yielded the return that was at first anticipated; and you will notice from the Financial Review that was recently published, the annual increase in the growth of revenue from productive works during the next few years is estimated at only Rs. 1'63 lakhs as against Rs. 4'31 lakhs expected to be realised from the ordinary heads of revenue.

48. The "Financial Review and Forecast" which is the result of a careful examination of our present financial position initiated by Mr. Banerji, makes it very clear that while no adequate return can be expected from our capital works for several years to come, an increase in revenue is urgently required to restore an equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure. Owing to the rise in exchange and the consequent shrinkage of sources yielding a revenue in sterling, the situation at present is even worse than what it was at the beginning of the current official year. The loss in revenue during the present year owing to the depreciation of sterling as compared with the budget, is estimated to be about Rs. 15 lakhs and the annual deficit in revenue, as compared with necessary standard of expenditure in the next few years, is about Rs. 20 lakhs.

49. It will therefore be the most urgent duty of Government in the immediate future to consider measures leading to the restoration of the financial equilibrium. The imposition of additional taxation

is inevitable, and Government trust that the necessity of maintaining the financial stability of our State and the need for pushing on with the measures necessary for the educational and industrial advancement of the people, in which there can be no halting if we should avoid retrogression, will be fully realised, and enlist the heartfelt co-operation of the public-spirited leaders of our people on behalf of the measures which Government feel compelled to adopt.

50. Government therefore announce once more their intention to proceed with the Income-tax Bill, which was introduced in April last in the Legislative Council but has been deferred pending issue of the promised Memorandum on the finances of the State. As a considerable share of the burden of Primary Education will fall on the local bodies, it is proposed to empower them to levy an Educational cess at a rate not exceeding half an anna per rupee of land revenue.

51. I may here state that it is not the intention of Government to decline an honest and open-minded scrutiny into their present expenditure in order to effect retrenchment wherever possible. Nor are they unwilling that such a scrutiny should be conducted with the help of a non-official agency. I may also state that personally I shall welcome all suggestions towards retrenchment and shall freely pledge my full support for them so long as the efficiency of His Highness' administration and the certainty of orderly progress are not jeopardised by their adoption. I have no doubt that the leaders of the public have as much at heart as any officer of His Highness' Government, the necessity for maintaining an

efficient administration and feel it their duty to effect as much improvement as possible in the material condition of his subjects. And I have every faith that a frank and open discussion of these matters between officials and non-officials will lead to every one willingly shouldering his share of the burden, according to his ability, for the common benefit.

Industrial and Commercial Development

52. The recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission have been largely anticipated in the policy adopted by our Government for the promotion of Industries during the past six years. Every major Province in India is provided with a well-equipped Department of Industries and the promotion of industrial development is well recognised to be one of the primary duties of Government at present.

53. The inauguration of the Economic Conference has given considerable impetus to the discussion of commercial and industrial questions, and there can be no doubt that but for the restriction imposed on all industrial activity by the war we should have witnessed a much better progress in industrial ventures. As it is, we have no reason to feel dissatisfied with the work accomplished and that in sight. The Bank of Mysore has more than justified all the assistance Government has given towards its establishment by the help it is rendering in the promotion of commerce; and the Sandalwood Oil Factory, a direct product of the war, has not only rescued a valuable source of revenue which was seriously threatened during the war but has demonstrated the practicability of carrying on a chemical

industry producing a medicinal oil of high degree of purity with the assistance of chemists trained in the local Colleges. The Soap and the Metal Factories, now worked by the Department of Industries, promise to be successful commercial undertakings. The financial assistance given by the Government to the Mysore Tannery has finally proved useful in establishing it on a thriving basis, and the loan of the services of an officer of the Industries Department to a local syndicate promises to result in the early establishment of a factory for the manufacture of various asbestos products of great commercial importance.

Nor is it only in the field of large undertakings that success has crowned our efforts. There are numerous small industrial installations established all over the country which are daily familiarising our people to the use of labour saving machinery. The reduction in the rates for electric energy has given a large impetus to the establishment of several small factories in Bangalore and Mysore and a genuine industrial atmosphere necessary for the birth of sound schemes of industrial advancement has undoubtedly been created.

54. It will not do, however, to overlook the fact, that a number of minor ventures started by or at the instance of the Department of Industries has not turned out successful, and, although this need not discourage us, it emphasizes the need for a more careful preliminary investigation. I also feel that the problem of technical training has not been properly handled and that sufficient attention has not been paid to the essential difference in the methods

to be adopted in providing training in organized industries as distinct from rural handicrafts. The criticism ordinarily levelled at our industrial policy that it is largely one-sided and is a matter of the State running a few concerns in which the public have no real share, is not altogether unfounded. An attempt has been made to partly remedy this defect by the recent establishment of the Industrial Development and the Industrial Investment Funds by which financial assistance is placed at the disposal of the public for preliminary investigation and the eventual establishment of promising industries. The object with which these funds are established can, it seems to me, be only achieved, provided that they are administered in such a way that the schemes they are proposed to further have the benefit of constant examination by commercial men and that the ordinary sources of financial assistance for industries are not cut off in consequence of Government aid. It is therefore proposed to constitute a Board in which the Bank of Mysore and the Chamber of Commerce are represented along with the expert advisers of Government for the administration of the funds. It will in fact form a nucleus for an industrial bank which we hope will be established in due course, transferring the duty of financing industries to private enterprise entirely.

55. The system of industrial finance sketched above, together with the judicious exercise of the patronage of Government in the purchase of commodities required by them—the means whereby the Indian Munitions Board have given a large impetus to industrial advancement in India—will,

Government trust, induce private capital to flow more largely into industrial undertakings.

56. It is commonly recognised, gentlemen, that the foundations of the Indian Iron and Steel Industry are built on the profits earned by the mill owners of Bombay. It is the business activity of the great Western Presidency that furnished the huge capital required for the metallurgical operations of modern times. It is therefore necessary for us to foster trade and adopt every legitimate means in our power to enable Mysore merchants to regain control of the trade of the State, so that the profits of business may be kept in the country. It is hardly necessary to point out that the completion of the Nanjangud-Erode Railway, a beginning towards which will be made this year, will place our State in the direct route between the rich markets of Bombay and Southern India, and is bound to lead to enhanced trade activity.

57. The operations connected with the supply of the munitions of war have led and are leading to the establishment of a number of new industries in India. Expert advice and business experience on a variety of subjects are more readily available now and the prejudice against locally made goods is wearing away. The future for industrial development in India is full of hope and we in Mysore, in whom a desire for such development has been already quickened by the activities of the Economic Conference, may look forward with confidence. I have no doubt that with the wealth of raw materials with which Mysore has been blessed in her forests and agricultural and mineral resources, the next few years will prove a period of great industrial activity.

I believe no assurance from me is necessary to the members of this Assembly that Government will always consider the legitimate promotion of industrial advancement as one of their foremost duties.

Education

58. The next problem before us is that of education. Our system of education which was slowly built up during half a century has undergone rapid expansion within the past 5 or 6 years. During this period, the number of institutions has increased from 5,134 to 11,530 and that of pupils under instruction has nearly doubled. Elementary education has been extended to remote rural parts and in a large number of places has been made compulsory. Secondary education, female education, and technical instruction have all shared the quickening impulse. Courses of study have been remodelled and important measures of improvement have been introduced in all grades of education. The establishment of the Mysore University has been a notable achievement.

59. It is obvious that all this rapid and many-sided progress could not have been achieved without many imperfections of detail. Some of the schemes have fallen short of expectation while the operation of others has been attended with unforeseen difficulties. Considerations of cost and the exigencies of rapid expansion have occasionally resulted in the partial sacrifice of efficiency. The piecemeal introduction of reforms has also affected to some extent the unity of purpose which should underlie the educational system.

60. It is now time we reviewed our position with a view to remove existing anomalies and strengthen the organization so as to pave the way for further but steadier expansion. Government have published a memorandum indicating tentatively the proposed lines of advance and inviting the criticisms and suggestions of the public. Among other reforms, it is proposed to establish 10,000 primary schools evenly distributed throughout the State, to increase the number of middle schools at 600, and make Lower Secondary Education free, to improve the equipment and accommodation of High Schools and to reorganize technical instruction. In regard to women's education, steps are to be taken for securing a larger supply of qualified women teachers and organizing a separate inspectorate for girls' schools. The memorandum also contains suggestions regarding the education of Mahomedan and backward communities. Better and enlarged facilities for the training of teachers and improvement of the inspecting staff are foreshadowed. The final consideration of these proposals is awaiting the receipt of opinions called for from the various local bodies, educational agencies and the public at large. In the meanwhile, some important reforms proposed in the memorandum have already been carried out. A separate inspectorate has been constituted for girls' schools and an increased supply of women teachers is being secured. I shall presently refer to the abolition of fees in Middle Schools.

61. It is fortunate that the publication of our proposals should have coincided with the general awakening of public interest in educational questions,

caused by the appearance of the report of the Calcutta University Commission. Though the Commission were mainly concerned with questions of University instruction, they have made far-reaching proposals for the reorganization of secondary education, the suitability of which in the peculiar circumstances of our State, we shall have to carefully consider. It should be gratifying to us to notice that in some important matters, *e.g.*, university organization, length of the secondary school course, improvement of hostels, physical education, women's education and training of teachers, we have been proceeding upon principles which have commended themselves to the University Commission.

Medical Relief

62. The epidemic of influenza that swept over the State with such fatal results last year has necessitated the examination of the existing agencies for medical relief. There are 179 medical institutions in the State, *i.e.*, one institution in the average for every 169 square miles of area and 32,800 inhabitants of the population. Though these figures do not compare unfavourably with similar statistics for other parts of India, there is no doubt the existing arrangements for medical relief in the State are wholly inadequate. The extension of hospitals and dispensaries, the improvement of medical aid for women, the arrangements to be made for medical education, and other connected questions have, as I have already observed, formed the subjects of investigation by a special committee, whose report has already been placed at the disposal of the public. The committee

has proposed the opening of 110 new dispensaries in the near future, the establishment of a Medical Faculty in the Mysore University and other large improvements calculated to cost about 10 lakhs of rupees a year. There can be no doubt that the opening of new dispensaries especially in the Malnad parts of the State where the incidence of sickness is particularly high, is a matter of some urgency. As regards the establishment of a Medical College, Sir M. Visvesvaraya observed in his Address to this Assembly in October 1917: "While sympathising with the proposal, however, Government feel that the limited demand that exists in the State for highly paid medical men will scarcely justify, at present, the expense involved in maintaining a Medical College." This position will perhaps bear reconsideration in the vivid light which the late epidemic has thrown on the inadequacy of our medical organization.

63. The proposal to extend medical aid by means of indigenous institutions has a large measure of popular approval. The main difficulty is to find qualified men trained in indigenous systems of medicine and to place the systems themselves on a modern scientific basis. It is hoped that this difficulty will be solved to some extent when the Ayurvedic College at Mysore is reorganized. Approval has been tentatively given to proposals involving an annual expenditure of Rs. 30,000 for introducing improved courses of study in the College, for instituting scholarships so as to attract students and for establishing a well-founded dispensary with in-patient wards for clinical training and practice. It is also proposed to make the College the centre of

instruction in the Unani system of medicine. When the arrangements come into working order, it is hoped they will provide a corps of medical practitioners whose aid will be welcomed in rural parts and whose services will supplement the work of the institutions of modern medicine.

Increase of Food Supply

64. I have already given expression to our great debt of gratitude to the Government of India through whose generosity we have been able to tide over the extremely critical food situation with which we were confronted last year and through which we have not, even yet, fully emerged. It is true that the combination of circumstances that created the crisis wherein a total failure of both the monsoons supervened on an unusual export of food grains consequent on high prices across the border is not easily provided against : but it is incumbent on us to see that we grow sufficient food in normal years and that sufficient stock of food grains is always retained in the country in order that we may not throw ourselves every time on the generosity of our neighbours in British India at the first sign of failure in the monsoon rains. I am afraid that with the advent of modern ideas, the Mysore raiyat has given up the time-honoured practice of his ancestors of storing ragi in his granaries. You must all be well aware, gentlemen, that in the early part of last year, train loads of ragi were daily exported outside the State under the tempting influence of the high prices that prevailed in parts of the Bombay Presidency, so that the stock of this essential food grain

was found to have been reduced, when stocks were taken in December 1918, to about 158,000 tons which is equivalent to about one-fourth the quantity required to carry our people through the year. I would advise you, gentlemen, to use all your influence with our raiyats to resume the old and wise practice of their ancestors and store raji against seasons of scarcity. In regard to the other main food crop, rice, it is found by an examination of our railborne returns, that we import much larger quantities than we export and the State does not produce all the rice it requires for consumption. The average import is calculated to be equivalent to about 20,000 tons or roughly 10 per cent of the total annual crop. You will admit this position is exceedingly unsatisfactory and the season of food scarcity we are passing through will have been experienced in vain if we do not make our State independent of outside sources of food supply at least in normal times. In his note on the increase of agricultural production, Dr. Coleman considers that the deficiency is not so great but that we should be able to make the State self-supporting by an increase in out-turn per acre. It will be the endeavour of Government in the next few years to increase food production so that the State may be self-sufficient at least in normal years.

Social Amelioration

65. I am sure you will agree with me, gentlemen, that among all classes of His Highness' subjects there is no class more deserving of assistance towards social amelioration and more in need of it

than the community known as the Panchamas. There are nearly 10 lakhs of people belonging to this community and they thus represent about one-sixth of the total number of His Highness' subjects. They are sunk in abject poverty, are hopelessly illiterate and have neither the resources nor probably the ambition to rise above their present conditon. I submit that, apart from bare considerations of humanity, it is a great economic loss to the State that such a large body of our fellow subjects should be left in such a helpless condition. You know that great efforts have in the past few years been made to create facilities for their education and public schools in all parts of the State have recently been directed to be thrown open to them. These are very desirable measures in their way but something more than mere facilities for education is required for a community that is ever bordering on want. It will be some time before the pupils who are now proposed to be educated establish themselves as earning members of society and it is scarcely desirable to let the community take its chances in the general struggle for existence until such a time should arrive. I am aware that the problem is exceedingly complicated, but Government feel that an earnest attempt should be made with a view to effect the economic and social uplift of this large section of His Highness' subjects and they therefore propose to keep this object steadily in view.

66. I feel that before I leave this subject, it is important that I should clear a possible misapprehension. The desire to ameliorate the condition of the

Panchamas should not be regarded as evidence of a sinister intention to thwart the progress of any other more fortunate community that has worked its way up in the social scale already. Owing to the passions that have unfortunately been introduced in all discussions on this topic in other parts of India, it is difficult for one to refer to the necessity of special measures on behalf of the unfortunate sections of our fellow-subjects without being labelled as one belonging to this or that party. We in Mysore, gentlemen, have no excuse to allow these questions to create a cleavage amongst His Highness' subjects. I earnestly commend to your attention the following golden words of wisdom that were uttered by His Highness when he received the non-Brahmin deputation in June last year. His Highness said : " My aim is to pursue a just and righteous policy as between various castes and communities in the State, neither unduly favouring nor suppressing any individual one but trying to uplift them all for the permanent good of the State." Gentlemen, I venture to commend this sentence to every one, Brahmin as well as non-Brahmin, in Mysore, and request them with all the earnestness in my power, to bear it in mind when considering questions connected with social uplift. It seems to me that we in Mysore, official as well as non-official—we are official today and non-official tomorrow—will render a service to the rest of India by evolving a scheme whereby all the communities having a common motherland can harmoniously work out their economic and social salvation.

Other Outstanding Questions

67. Apart from the large schemes of development, in regard to industries, education, medical relief, increased food production and social amelioration, Government have under consideration several reforms of a minor character which need only a passing reference.

68. The disappointing progress under the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme is generally attributed to the unwillingness on the part of the raiyats to pay the contribution required from them under the rules. The question of reducing the contribution to one-fourth of the total cost of the work and of levying the same compulsorily is receiving attention.

69. The possibility of rectifying the inequalities, frequently complained of in this Assembly, in connection with the levy of the Irrigation Cess is also under consideration.

70. It may not be possible to undertake at present the general revision of the scale of potgi of village officers, but Government are considering whether the system of remuneration may not be improved in other directions, namely, by amalgamating small charges, by fixing a minimum rate of remuneration and increasing the stationery allowance.

71. The reorganization of the Civil Service is another important outstanding question. While the reorganization of other services has always meant an improvement of salaries, the Civil Service, which comprises the main executive and administrative service, has suffered at each successive revision of

the rules, a distinct lowering of its prospects. A somewhat illiberal time scale and a general tendency to stagnation are noticeable features of the present organization of the service.

72. The Excise Department is another large establishment the reorganization of which is long overdue

ANNOUNCEMENTS

73. It now remains for me to announce to this Assembly some important measures of public interest sanctioned by His Highness within the past few weeks.

74. It has ever been His Highness' view that the fullest opportunities should be provided for the expression of the people's wishes in matters of administration. His Highness has, for this reason, been pleased in recent years to confer upon this Assembly and on the Legislative Council a series of privileges including the power of discussing the budget and asking questions on the matters of public interest. The members of the Legislative Council possess also the right of moving resolutions on other than budget questions. As the administration is growing in complexity and questions of finance involving additional taxation are coming into prominence, His Highness considers it necessary that in future non-official opinion should be even more fully utilised in the task of administration. He has accordingly decided that the Legislative Council should be enlarged and that each district, and not each group of two districts, should be able to send a representative to the Council. This is a reform

which has been frequently asked for in this Assembly and it gives His Highness much pleasure to be able to meet your wishes. Other changes in the Legislative Council include the creation of a seat for the Mysore University and four seats for being filled up by nomination. In the result, the Legislative Council which now consists of 21 members will, in future, have a strength of 30 members.

75. It is also His Highness' pleasure that more adequate arrangements should be made for the scrutiny of public expenditure by non-official gentlemen in association with the responsible officers of Government. The Budget Finance Committee will therefore be strengthened and reorganized. The Committee will consist of six official and the same number of non-official members, with one of the Members of Government as Chairman. Of the six non-official members, two will be elected by the Representative Assembly, and one by the Legislative Council, the remaining three being nominated by Government from these bodies in the same proportion. The Committee will have the power to co-opt as members, Heads of Departments and Secretaries to Government for the consideration of particular questions. The submission of proposals for reduction of expenditure and increase of revenue will be an important part of the business of the Committee. It will meet once a quarter, if necessary, and will have the services of an officer of the Financial Secretariat to act as its Secretary. These arrangements should strengthen the Committee and give continuity to its work and weight to its counsels.

76. Lastly, knowing as I do how anxious all classes of His Highness' subjects are for increased facilities for education, you will receive my next announcement of His Highness' pleasure with acclamation. His Highness desires that all fees in middle schools should be abolished, all education below the High School grade being imparted absolutely free. In regard to higher grades of education, it is His Highness' pleasure that increased facilities should be afforded to the poorer classes of all communities by providing freeships and scholarships on a liberal scale in addition to the special encouragement given to backward communities. The system of freeships ranging from 20 to 40 per cent provided in the High Schools and higher grades of education will be continued and the sum allotted annually for scholarships of various grades within the State will be raised to Rs. 3 lakhs.

CONCLUSION

77. I am afraid, gentlemen, I have taken a great deal more time than I expected. I have been one of you, having been born and brought up amongst you and, in the exercise of a privilege of an old friend who has served you in different capacities, I have taken the liberty to have a frank and straightforward talk in regard to the questions we shall be called upon to solve during the next few years. We are just emerging from a period of gloom in which we were lately overwhelmed under the combined effects of the severe strain during the last stages of the war, the terrible influenza epidemic and the acute shortage of food supplies. Providence has

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recently blessed us with bountiful rains and the food situation is rapidly clearing up. The threatened recrudescence of the epidemic of influenza will, let us hope, not materialise and the signing of the Peace Treaty promises to usher in a period of great industrial and commercial expansion in which we in common with the rest of our brethren in other parts of India will, provided we take hold of the situation in the right spirit of common brotherhood and mutual improvement, have an opportunity of laying the foundations of an enduring period of social and economic improvement. It is true that owing to the sudden rise in exchange our sources of sterling revenue have shrunk to a disconcerting degree and the financial situation is causing some anxiety. But I have great faith in the public spirit and patriotism of my fellow subjects and I am confident that the credit and natural resources of our State will prove adequate to any situation likely to arise and that the embarrassment is no more than temporary. I shall now conclude this address, gentlemen, in the words used by a great statesman of the west when addressing the representatives of his people, as they express my feelings somewhat similarly at the present moment. " We know our task to be no mere task of politics but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people, whether we be indeed their spokesmen and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose our high course of action. This is not a day of triumph ; it is a day of dedication. I summon all earnest men, all patriots, all forward looking men,

to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them if they will but counsel and sustain me.”

PART II

78. The principal features of the administration during the year 1918-19 having been described in Part I of the Address, matters of lesser importance will now be referred to.

FINANCIAL

79. The revision of the Audit Office was completed during the year and the Civil and Public Works branches of the Comptroller's Office were amalgamated. A system of half-yearly, instead of yearly, local audit of accounts of the Municipal Councils and Local Boards has been introduced. Arrangements have been made for auditing locally the accounts of commercial and industrial concerns owned and worked by Government and also for publishing an annual review of the financial position of all State-aided industries and enterprises. The preparation of capital and revenue accounts of all productive works has been systematised.

The system of maintaining accounts in the Forest and the Mining and Geological Departments was revised.

State Life Insurance

80. One thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight proposals were dealt with in the Official Branch, of

which 1,147 resulted in issue of policies assuring Rs. 11,14,130 for a monthly premium of Rs. 4,005-8-0.

The financial position of the Fund is given below :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Opening balance on 1st July 1918	...	42,52,658	0	9
Approximate receipts including interest on the monthly balances during 1918-19	...	6,00,795	0	11
Total	...	48,53,453	1	8
Expenditure	...	4,45,581	11	10
Closing balance on 1st July 1919	...	44,07,871	5	10

In the Public Branch, out of 291 proposals accepted for an assurance of Rs. 3,84,800, policies were issued in 227 cases, the sum assured and the annual premium payable being Rs. 3,04,800 and Rs. 18,652, respectively.

Savings Banks

81. The amount deposited in the Savings Banks during the year was Rs. 34·01 lakhs, that is to say, Rs. 6·89 lakhs more than in the previous year. The total amount at the credit of the depositors on 30th June 1919 was Rs. 80·53 lakhs, exclusive of interest. Eighty-one Village Savings Banks and 204 Savings Associations were working at the end of the year. The Collecting Savings Bank, Bangalore City, established temporarily in November 1916, has been made permanent. One thousand four hundred and forty-one depositors have invested their savings through this Bank and hold a balance

of Rs. 1·24 lakhs to their credit. Similar banks have recently been started in Mysore City and Bowringpet.

State Provident Fund

82. One hundred and sixty subscribers were admitted to the Fund during the year, the total number on the books at the end of the year being 2,790 with Rs. 2·83 lakhs at their credit exclusive of interest.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

Land Revenue

83. The *mungar* rains in April and May, though slightly below normal, were of great benefit for agricultural operations after the previous year's defective rainfall. The *hingar* rains began well, but a break in the monsoon and failure of rainfall during the later half of July and beginning of August caused much anxiety. The good showers we had in the latter part of August and in September have, however, improved the situation and there is a prospect of obtaining a good harvest if there be a few more showers. Water and fodder are available in all parts of the State and the condition of the cattle is generally much better than it was in the previous year.

84. The total land revenue demand for the year was Rs. 1,09,63,185. Including the arrears at the beginning of the year, the amount that had to be collected amounted to Rs. 1,24,74,387 of which Rs. 1,02,73,347 or 82·4 per cent was collected.

An extent of 124,903 acres of Amrut Mahal Kaval land was ordered to be thrown open for cultivation and fair progress was made in the sub-division of the lands.

Special Schemes

85. The number of Village Improvement Committees rose from 8,820 to 8,957 during the year serving a population of 4,712,902. Five thousand one hundred and seventy-three Committees attended to works of communal benefit and 5,278 subscribed for one or more newspapers. The estimated cost of works sanctioned or undertaken with the aid of Government grant was Rs. 1,10,303. Cart tracks to a length of 1,018 miles were improved by the Committees and a sum of Rs. 23,009 was collected for the Village Common Fund.

86. There were 85 Tank Panchayets at the end of the year against 79 in the previous year.

87. Including four village forests newly constituted during the year, the number of village forests at the close of the year was 94. No actual improvement work could be done with respect to these forests in the absence of regular working plans. There is a proposal to appoint a Range Officer to help in the development of village forests

88. In consideration of the unfavourable seasonal conditions, a special allotment of Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned for granting loans to raiyats for paying their contribution in respect of tank restoration works. The total amount spent under the Tank Restoration Scheme on fresh and incomplete works was Rs. 1,32,395.

Conferences

89. District and Taluk Conferences were held in all parts of the State excepting the Bangalore District. Four Hobli Conferences were held in the Shimoga District. An exhibition was organised in connection with the Kolar District Conference held at Nandi and cattle shows were held as adjuncts to Taluk Conferences in the Chitaldrug District.

Twenty-six cattle shows and exhibitions were held during the year and they are reported to have been well attended.

Veterinary

90. Four dispensaries, in addition to the 8 hospitals and 8 dispensaries already existing in the State, were sanctioned for Dodballapur, Chintamani, Hunsur and Channagiri, but could not be opened for want of accommodation and staff. The number of cattle newly admitted for treatment in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 24,047 against 23,332 in the previous year.

Revenue Survey and Inam

91. The lands of nine Inam Villages in the Hole-Narsipur and Heggaddevankote Taluks comprising 590 survey numbers with an area of 2,299 acres were classed. Re-survey operations were carried out in 747 villages covering an area of 608,610 acres or 951 square miles, chiefly in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts. Re-classification of water-supply was completed in respect of 36,814 fields over an area of 115,410 acres or 180 square miles in Chikmagalur, Hole-Narsipur, Heggaddevan-

kote and Mudgere Taluks. The quitrent registers of Nelamangala, Chiknayakanhalli and the late Koratagere Taluks were brought up-to-date. Five land inams were newly confirmed, 32 inams and 2 whole inam villages were resumed to Government and 25 minor inams and one whole inam village were revised.

Excise

92. The rate of tree tax on cocoanut (Rs. 3) was doubled, while the tax on date, palmyra and dadasal was increased by 4 annas in each case, *viz.*, from Rs. 2, Rs. 1-12-0 and 12 annas to Rs. 2-4-0, Rs. 2 and Re. 1, respectively. The minimum license fee for toddy shops in Coffee Estates and Kans in the Malnad was raised from Rs. 12 to Rs. 36 per annum. The sale of special liquors was confined exclusively to shops specially opened for the purpose.

The total number of offences reported during the year was 2,843 against 3,171 in the previous year. The total number of cases for disposal including those pending at the beginning of the year was 3,242 of which 2,523 were dealt with by the department and 275 disposed of by Magistrates.

The special detection staff sanctioned in September 1916 dealt with 40 cases. It was chiefly employed in collecting and disseminating information regarding organised smuggling of opium.

The revision of Date reserve lists is proceeding. The work of enumeration has reached completion in all the districts, except the Mysore and Hassan Districts and revised lists are under preparation.

The total income and expenditure of the department were Rs. 70,64,054 and Rs. 3,82,419, respectively, against Rs. 65,33,583 and Rs. 3,55,822, respectively, in the previous year. The incidence of Excise Revenue per head of population was Rs. 1-3-9.

Forests

93. Eighteen blocks with an aggregate area of 55·8 square miles were constituted as State Forests and 25·7 square miles were notified as reserved lands. The total area of State Forests and plantations at the end of the year was 3,234·8 square miles; working plans were sanctioned for 266 square miles of State Forests in the Shimoga, Kadur and Bangalore Districts. The preparation of working plans for the area connected with the Iron Scheme was practically completed.

94. One thousand five hundred tons of sandalwood valued at Rs. 25 lakhs were supplied to the Sandal Oil Factory and the value of timber collected from forests was about Rs. 11½ lakhs. The withdrawal of the control of tanning barks on the cessation of the war resulted in increased bids for the lease of the tangadi bark. The total revenue realised during the year under all heads was nearly Rs. 47½ lakhs.

95. Five thousand nine hundred and ten tons of fuel were supplied for meeting the demands of the public in the Bangalore City. The expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 47,899 and a sum of Rs. 4,433 was realised as seigniorage.

Stamps

96. The Commissioner of Stamps has been constituted the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority under the Stamp Regulation.

The revenue realised from the sale of stamps was Rs. 13,17,722 against Rs. 12,83,770 in the previous year. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,12,616 against Rs. 82,985 in 1917-18, the excess being chiefly due to a larger amount of discount granted to stamp-vendors and larger quantities of water-marked papers and other articles purchased.

Registration

97. The total number of documents registered was 116,560 against 117,152 in the previous year. The income and expenditure of the department were Rs. 2,47,895 and Rs. 1,27,409, respectively against Rs. 2,39,944 and Rs. 1,07,783 in 1917-18.

PROTECTION

Legislative

98. Four meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year.

The following measures were passed into law : -

- (1) The Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation.
- (2) A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, 1899.
- (3) A Regulation to extend the period of the present additional members of the Legislative Council.
- (4) A Regulation further to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
- (5) The Mysore Paper Currency (Emergency) Regulation

- (6) A Regulation to amend the Regulation for avoiding loss by the default of Public Accountants.
- (7) A Regulation further to amend the Land Revenue Code, 1888.
- (8) A Regulation to amend the Mysore University Regulation, 1916.
- (9) A Regulation further to amend the Tank Panchayet Regulation, 1916.
- (10) The Mysore Easements Regulation.
- (11) The Mysore Paper Currency Regulation.

Judicial

99. Civil litigation increased during the year by 4·65 per cent, the total number of cases instituted being 34,229. The number of offences dealt with by Criminal Courts was 17,527 against 17,981 in the previous year.

Police

100. On the 30th June 1919, the sanctioned strength of the permanent force was 908 officers and 5,316 men against 901 officers and 5,286 men at the end of June 1918. The cost of the department amounted to about Rs. 13½ lakhs. The number of cognizable offences rose from 12,638 to 13,855 during the year. Prosecutions under the Defence of India Regulation in connection with the transport of controlled food stuffs alone numbered 489. The total value of property alleged to have been lost during the year was Rs. 3,22,491 of which property worth Rs. 1,21,328 or 37·6 per cent was recovered.

Prisons

101. At the beginning of the calendar year 1918, there were 1,039 convicts in all the Jails and

Lock-ups of the State. The number of new admissions was 11,089 and 10,872 prisoners were discharged. At the end of the year, there were 1,256 prisoners. The net cost of maintenance was Rs. 79 per head against Rs. 75 in the previous year. The gross expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,15,350. The arrangements made for giving religious and moral instructions to the convicts are reported to have worked satisfactorily. The revision of the warder establishment of the Special and District Lock-ups of the State has been sanctioned.

Military

102. The actual strength of the Mysore Military Forces on the 30th June 1919 was as follows :—

Cavalry	...	1,498	[including 767 in the field]
Infantry	...	1,547	
Imperial Service			
Transport Corps		815	[Including 480 in the field]

The Military expenditure during the year was Rs. 18,06,551, of which a sum of Rs. 1,52,312 was spent on recruitment. Grant of lands under the new Military Settlement scheme has been sanctioned in 11 cases. Steps have been taken to improve the system of accounts in the Military Department.

Amrut Mahal

103. At the beginning of the year, there were 8,348 head of cattle. Taking into account the births, deaths and disposals by sale, the stock at the end of the year was 8,591. The income of the department amounted to about Rs. 43,470, while the expenditure came to Rs. 35,700.

Kunigal Stud Farm

104. The stock on the 30th June 1919 consisted of 14 stallions and 130 mares against 12 and 112, respectively, in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 36,450 was realised by the sale of a batch of 14 youngsters and polo ponies which were taken to Calcutta during the racing season. The liberty system of breeding was introduced on the Farm.

Medical

105. The number of medical institutions increased from 173 to 179 during the year. Altogether 2,044,869 patients, of whom 21,239 were in-patients and 2,023,630 out-patients were treated in the institutions. In the special hospitals 5,454 in-patients and 60,078 out-patients were treated. Medicines worth Rs. 25,000 were distributed to the suffering public during the last influenza season. The levy of fees from well-to-do patients for treatment in medical institutions in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore has been ordered to continue for another year.

Public Health

106. The malarial survey of Nagar Taluk has been completed and recommendations for improvement based on the results of the survey are under the consideration of the Malnad Improvement Committee. The number of recorded births and deaths were, respectively 95,355 and 336,629 giving a ratio of 16·71 and 59·02 per mile of population against 19·73 and 18·79 in the previous year. The deaths from influenza alone amounted to 195,437

which represents a ratio of 34·25 per thousand of the population. There was a decrease in the mortality from plague and cholera. The total number of vaccinations performed was 137,859 against 93,713 in the year previous. Of these, 120,906 or 87·62 were successful.

Eleven schemes pertaining to water-supply, town improvement and construction of public buildings and estimated to cost over Rs. 5½ lakhs were considered by the Central Sanitary Board.

Malnad Improvement Scheme

107. Continued attention was paid to the clearance of rank vegetation, provision of drinking water wells, construction of drains, shifting of insanitary villages, distribution of quinine, dissemination of knowledge on sanitary matters and provision of medical relief. The opening of maternities in Shimoga and Tirthahalli was sanctioned by Government. Vaccination was made compulsory in rural parts under the Malnad Improvement Scheme for a period of five years from 1st July 1919. Government have sanctioned the grant of aid from Malnad Improvement Funds to urban areas in the Malnad for sanitary improvements. Out of a total allotment of rupees two lakhs during 1918-19, Rs. 86,300 was allotted for Shimoga District, Rs. 67,600 for the Kadur District and Rs. 46,100 to the Hassan District. The actual expenditure was Rs. 72,500 Rs. 58,386 and Rs. 39,000, respectively, for the three districts.

The revenue Sub-Division Officers in the districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan were placed

in charge of Malnad Improvement Work in their respective divisions.

The employment of Labour Recruiting Agency at Udipi was sanctioned for the supply of labour to Koppa and Tirthahalli Taluks. But before giving effect to it, a preliminary investigation has been ordered to be made as to whether the land owners will agree to certain conditions and contribute a moiety of the cost of the scheme.

PROGRESS, MORAL AND MATERIAL

Education

108. There was an increase from 8,761 to 8,883 in the number of Primary Schools. Of these, 792 were for Mahomedans and 607 for Panchamas. Arrangements have been made for the timely disbursement of salary to school masters. The period of vacation in the Malnad has been fixed suitably to the conditions of that part of the country. Under the Compulsory Education Scheme, 22 new schools were opened, 102 schools were improved, and 11,407 boys and 1,429 girls of compulsory age were newly admitted to schools. One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine warnings were issued and 34 prosecutions instituted.

Rural English education was encouraged by the conversion of 19 Rural English schools into Government schools and the payment of grant to 35 new Rural English schools.

In regard to Lower Secondary education, facilities in the shape of a special two-year course have been provided in 20 centres to enable Kandada

Lower Secondary men to prepare for the English Lower Secondary.

The number of Secondary schools decreased from 464 to 441. The National High School, Bangalore and Banumiah's High School, Mysore, started work during the year. To provide seats for the large number of candidates for the University Entrance Class, a Science Section was added to the Tumkur High School. From the Girls' High Schools, 4 out of 5 passed the University Entrance Examination and 11 out of 20 in the S. S. L. C. Examination of last year.

Industries and Commerce

109. Loans and hire-purchases advances of the value of Rs. 36,500 and Rs. 70,600, respectively, were sanctioned during the year. Under erection of machinery, the rice mills at Kolar, and Hole-Narasipur, Krishnarajpete and Channarayapatna and the pumping plant at Ramanathpur are some of the large works undertaken. Of the sugarcane mills, the Agaram plant produced 3,130½ maunds of sugar and 3,826 maunds of jaggery.

110. The Button Factory produced 1,054 gross of finished buttons valued at Rs. 2,193 and 782 gross of unfinished buttons valued at Rs. 782. The Factory having passed the experimental stage has been transferred to private agency.

111. The Tile Factory at Tumkur was completed in December last and is turning out good tiles. The Tirthahalli Factory which came to the charge of the department in February last was put

into working order and the tiles produced have proved to be good quality.

112. The newly started Art workshop is giving employment to 150 men and a large number of boys are under training. Master artisans in sandalwood carving, brass enamelling, carving and embossing, ivory work, wood carving, have been working in the Factory. Goods to the value of Rs. 7,000 were manufactured till 1st July 1919.

113. The sales in the Arts and Crafts Institute Depot for the 12 months from July 1918 amounted to Rs. 28,397-5-2 working out to an average of Rs. 2,500 a month. The net profits of the Depot were Rs. 3,460-3-7.

114. In the Government Weaving Factory, the total output during the year amounted to Rs. 45,639 under manufactured goods and Rs. 9,917 under loom and loom parts.

115. The Woollen Industry in the State has received much impetus since the supply of army blankets to the Indian Munitions Board was undertaken. From February 1918 to January 1919, blankets of the value of nearly Rs. 1,76,000 were manufactured and supplied. The weaving Factory at Hunsur which has been ordered to be continued for two years is engaged in the manufacture of twill woven rugs suitable for use by the middle classes.

116. The year's investigations have shown the possibilities of Glass industry in the State. A Syndicate has been formed to manufacture mill boards from asbestos of which valuable deposits have been discovered.

117. Among the State-aided concerns, the Mysore Tannery, the Mysore Economic Union, the Mysore Pharmaceuticals, the Aryan Hosiery Society and the Art Litho Press have doing good work. The Tannery gave a dividend of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Art Litho Press executed work to the extent of Rs. 11,000 involving an expense of only Rs. 6,000.

Joint Stock Companies

118. Seven public companies and one private company, all limited by shares, were registered during the year and three went into liquidation. The total number of companies working at the close of the year was 93, of which 76 were companies limited by shares and 17 by guarantee. Under the Mysore Societies Regulation, 4 societies were registered bringing the total to 39. A sum of Rs. 1 558 against Rs. 1,028 in the previous year was realised in fees levied on 188 documents filed and recorded in the office. Rules under the several sections of the Companies Regulation were issued.

Agriculture

119. The Departmental Farms at Hebbal, Babbur, Nagenahalli and Marthur continued to work during the year. His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda visited the Hebbal Farm. The Dairy on the Farm produced 28,087 pounds of milk which realised Rs. 4,399-6-6 in addition to 239 pounds of butter sold for Rs. 206-6-9. A night school was held for labourers. A Ginning Factory has been installed on the Babbur Farm and a Co-operative Society started for the benefit of the Farm labourers. The Marthur

Farm served as a Depot for the distribution of implements, seeds and manures.

From the Hebbal Agricultural School, 12 out of 13 students passed, one with distinction. From the Chickanahalli School, 10 students passed.

Sericulture

120. There were 10 Taluk Sericultural Schools distributed throughout the sericultural parts of the State. At eight of them, raiyats' sons are receiving training in improved methods. The Silk Twisting School at Channapatna and the Reeling School at Santemarahalli did useful work. The course in the Central School at Mysore was organised with a strength of 33 students. The curriculum has been revised and the equipment of the school improved. Some of the sericultural farms were furnished with mulberry gardens. With a view to obtain the best value for Mysore silk, the markets for the same are being studied by the department.

Co-operative Societies

121. In connection with the development of Agricultural and Industrial co-operation, ten societies were registered for the supply of seed, manure and agricultural implements and 25 of the existing credit societies opened branches for the same purpose. Large quantities of seeds, manure as well as several improved ploughs were distributed through these societies. Two new societies were organised for the benefit of artisans (cobblers and metal workers). The work done by the Agricultural and Industrial Co-operative societies in the State was, for the first time,

made known to the public by exhibiting their products at the Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition of October 1918. Thirty-five societies took part in the Exhibition and some of these obtained gold and silver medals.

In addition to the usual Department Conference and the Provincial Conference, 7 District Co-operative Conferences and 55 Taluk Conferences were held during the year. The investigation of the economic condition of the members of Co-operative Societies which was begun in 1917 has been completed in respect of 268 societies.

Economic Conference

122. The question of the future constitution of the Economic Conference and other important questions were considered at the last Birthday session of the Conference.

The Standing Committee met six times during the year and reviewed the work of the several agencies.

Agricultural Committee

123. Special attention was paid by the Agricultural Committee to the development of fruit cultivation, sheep farming, sugarcane cultivation, dairy farming and the establishment of a land mortgage bank. The concessions granted for the encouragement of cattle and pony breeding and the creation of large landed estates have not been taken advantage of to any appreciable extent, and the causes are under investigation.

Education Committee

124. The Education Committee met seven times during the year. Special schemes sanctioned in recent years have been making steady progress. The establishment of a high grade tailoring class, the introduction of the scheme of visual instruction into two districts to begin with, one malnad and one maidan, an equitable distribution of the backward classes scholarships on the territorial and population bases, the sale of portable libraries at concession rates in the rural parts and the transfer of home industries institutes to the control of the Industries and Commerce Department and that of the Home Industries Classes to the Education Department were the principal measures sanctioned during the year on the recommendation of the Committee.

The Industries and Commerce Committee

125. The Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held at Mysore in October 1918 was open to the whole of India. Special arrangements were made to secure for the Exhibition specimens of local handicrafts and valuable Japanese articles

Experiments conducted in connection with strawboard manufacture and fruit canning have proved successful. A few large schemes such as manufacture of paper pulp and paper, pencils, and matches, have been investigated. But further progress is held up for want of machinery.

TECHNICAL

Public Works

126. Besides Krishnaraj Sagar mentioned in the first part of the Address, and incomplete works of previous years, the important irrigation works in progress during the year 1918-19 were the construction of an anikat across the river Bhadra at Gopala near Benkipur in the Shimoga Taluk, new tanks at Ganahanuse in the Sira Taluk. Hairege in the Hunsur Taluk, Sowlanga in the Honnali Taluk, the restoration of Bugadur tank in the Tumkur District and the improvement of the Lakshmanapur Anikat in the Mysore District. The preliminary surveys for constructing a new reservoir across the river Kabbini in the Mysore District were completed and rough alternative estimates for earthen and masonry dams at a cost of Rs. 53 lakhs and Rs. 90 lakhs, respectively, were got ready. A preliminary project estimated to cost Rs. 21 lakhs for constructing a reservoir on the Suvarnavati river in the Mysore District with a capacity of 8,500 units has also been prepared.

127. Under civil buildings in progress may be mentioned the construction of a separate Guests' mansion and additions to the new Palace at Mysore and the District Offices, and the Technological Institute, the extension of the Revenue Survey Office and the Industrial Workshop in Bangalore. The construction of the University and Collegiate High School buildings both at Mysore and Bangalore and the new Public Offices at Bangalore was pushed on. The other works in progress were the construction

of a new High School at Hassan and the Police Lines at the Nandidrug Mines on the Kolar Gold Fields.

128. Under communications, a direct road from Mysore to Krishnaraj Sagar, a bridle-path from Hangala to Himavat Gopalaswami Hill and a new road from Shikarpur to Anantapur were under construction. The opening of a new road from Hole-Narasipur to Channarayapatna along the left or north bank of the Hemavati has been sanctioned. The improvement of the Chamundi Hill road and the Hunsur-Yedatore road in the Mysore District, the widening of the bridle-path from Kogoru to Hepperige and the extension of the Talaguppa-Aralgode road in the Shimoga District received attention. The construction of a bridge across the Hemavati at Gorur in the Hassan District has been sanctioned. The bridge across the Tungabhadra at Honnali was completed and thrown open to traffic early in January 1919.

Electrical

129. The capital outlay on the Cauvery Power Works during the year was Rs. 2,39,400 the total outlay up to end of June 1919 aggregating Rs. 1,18,99,200. The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 29,20,800 against Rs. 27,84,539 in 1917-18. The working expenses inclusive of the sum of Rs. 3,87,000 credited to the depreciation fund, were Rs. 10,86,900. Deducting the sum of Rs. 4,10,000 credited to the Krishnaraj Sagar Scheme and Rs. 3,14,500 on account of interest on capital outlay, the net earnings were Rs. 11,09,400. The number of power and lighting installations increased from 112 and

3,557 in 1917-18 to 153 and 4,005, respectively, at the end of 1918-19. An important power installation undertaken during the year was that of the Maharaja Mills, Bangalore. The construction of the new "A" Station and the reconstruction of the distribution systems both in the City and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, have made good progress and a major portion of the plant has also been received.

Railways

130. The gross earnings of the State lines worked by the Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway Company amounted to Rs. 45,00,000 which is about Rs. 3,12,000 more than in the previous year. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 22,79,000 and the net earnings to Rs. 22,21,000. The percentage of return on the capital outlay works out to 8.48. After deducting from the net earnings the guaranteed interest, the actual realisations from the lines amounted to Rs. 15,01,000 giving a net return of 5.73 per cent on the capital outlay.

131. The open lines worked by the State brought a gross revenue of Rs. 7,45,560 while the working expenses amounted to Rs. 7,42,070. The construction of the undermentioned lines was in progress:—

- (1) Shimoga-Arasalu.
- (2) Chikjajur-Chitaldrug.
- (3) Tadasa-Hebbe.
- (4) Benkipur-Agasanahadlu.
- (5) Benkipur-Kemmangundi.

132. Project estimates of the following four lines were prepared during the year and are under scrutiny:-

- (1) Arasalu-Tirthahalli.
- (2) Tumkur-Sira-Hiriyur-Chitaldrug.
- (3) Nanjangud-Kakankote.
- (4) Kadur-Chikmagalur.

133. Reconnaissance survey of the Kolar-Mulbagal and the Banasandra-Oblapur lines has been completed, and preliminary survey in respect of the Chikmagalur-Mudgere and the Mudgere-Koppa lines will be taken up during the current year.

Mines and Geology

134. There were 31 mining leases and 63 prospecting licenses current during the year against 32 and 69 in 1917-18. Work was carried on, on 11 mining and 38 prospecting blocks. Of these 5 were for gold, 11 for manganese, 17 for chrome, 3 for magnesite, 6 for kaolin, 4 for asbestos, 1 for ochres, 1 for potstone and 1 for mica. The rates of royalty in respect of chrome and kaolin were increased. Prospecting for chrome ore was continued with greater activity, the number of prospecting licenses having increased from 9 to 15. No work was done on gold blocks outside the Kolar Gold Fields. The total number of accidents on the mines was 158 against 172 in the year 1917. Of these, 53 were fatal resulting in the death of 71 persons.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Municipal Funds

135. The income and expenditure of all the Municipal Councils during 1918-19 amounted to

Rs. 21,06,464 and Rs. 20,36,455, respectively. Chief Officers have been appointed for the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities. Separate establishments have been sanctioned for District Board work and Municipal work in the Deputy Commissioners' Offices.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board

136. During the latter part of the year, the President of the Mysore City Municipal Council was appointed Chairman of the Trust Board and a quinquennial programme of works to be carried out by the Board was sanctioned. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 4,47,250, of which Rs. 2,39,193 was an acquisition of properties, Rs. 39,868 on extensions of the City, Rs. 38,222 on sewerage and drainage works and the rest on other items.

Bangalore City Improvements

137. Out of an allotment of Rs. 3 lakhs for City Improvement works, a sum of Rs. 56,127 was spent during the year in connection with the laying out of the New Extension, the construction of a General Market, shifting the Bamboo Bazaar and trial foundations for the Town Hall and the Municipal Office.

District Funds

138. The income and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 18,90,327 and Rs. 12,09,629 against Rs. 15,84,391 and Rs. 10,52,090, respectively, in the previous year. Forty-one Taluk Boards were

reconstituted in accordance with the revised constitution, the principal feature of which is the election of a member by the Inamdars in each taluk and the return of a representative by selected village panchayets.

139. Orders were passed improving the pay and prospects of Sanitary Inspectors. There was some improvements in the expenditure under Drinking Water Wells Fund which amounted to Rs. 92,617 as against Rs. 75,213 in the previous year.

MINOR DEPARTMENTS

Muzrai

140. The Swamigalu of Sri Sivaganga Mutt in the Nelamangala Taluk having passed away in October last, at Pondicherry, the succession of Vedamurti Ramasesha Sastry to the Mutt was recognised by Government. The affairs of the Mutt have been taken under Government management and the present minor Swami has been removed to Bangalore for education and training.

141. The investigation into the resources of the major and minor Muzrai institutions started last year was completed. Proposals for the revision of the scale of expenditure in 84 major temples and 50 chattrams were examined; and final orders were issued in the case of 31 temples and 12 chattrams. The scales of income and expenditure of 905 minor institutions were also scrutinised.

142. Rules for the management of village and minor Muzrai institutions and rest houses and for the custody and inspection of jewels belonging to

Muzrai institutions have been issued. Tentative orders have been passed on the long pending question of the reorganization of Ayurvedic studies in the State. Under the Charitable Deposit Rules, four deposits aggregating Rs. 15,600 were accepted during the year.

143. Estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 62,038 were sanctioned during the year for the construction and repairs of the Muzrai buildings in the State. A building on the banks of the Ganges in Benares was purchased at a cost of Rs. 30,000 for locating His Highness the Maharaja's Chattram at the place.

Government Printing

144. In the Central Press, the total number of pages composed of various sizes was 57,442, which converted into pica foolscap folio, gives 43,311 pages. The number of impressions printed was 20,030,601 and 876,267 books were bound. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,06,362 or Rs. 28,218 less than that of the previous year.

145. The Branch Press at Mysore has been reorganised in order to enable it to take up the printing work of the University and of the Railway Department. Additional hands have been sanctioned at a cost of about Rs. 6,200 per annum and the construction of the necessary buildings has been commenced.

146. In the Branch Press, the number of pages composed, impressions printed and books bound were, respectively, 2,995½, 586,508 and 14,728.

147. Two hundred and ninety-nine books and periodicals were registered during the year and Rs. 106 were realised respect of the copy right of 53 books.

148. The matter to be published in the Gazette was rearranged, subscription for each part of the Gazette was separately fixed and that for the whole Gazette, English or Kannada, was raised to Rs. 8.

Stationery

149. Excepting a small quantity of English made paper got from England, all other articles of stationery were obtained from Indian mills and merchants. The two Indian mills in Calcutta supplied printing badami, draft foolscap and blotting papers. The year commenced with a stock balance valued at Rs. 1,01,004 to which new stock valued at Rs. 2,66,485 was added during the year making a total value of Rs. 3,67,489. The cost of articles supplied to the various departments amounted to Rs. 2,34,428.

Government Gardens

150. The Government Gardens and Parks were maintained in good condition. The Gardens Department has worked in co-operation with the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference in the development of fruit culture. In the Sunkal Farm, the work of introducing acclimatising and distributing new vegetables and economic plants was proceeded with. The half-yearly horticultural shows were successful and well attended. Ten students are undergoing training in the Horticultural School. The Mysore Horticultural Society was

revived in April 1919 and many persons in Bangalore are reported to be taking a keen interest in the work of improving horticulture.

Hill Stations

151. The hill station at Nandi is growing in popularity, attracting every year an increasing concourse of visitors. The improvements of Chamundi Hill is receiving continuous attention. On account of financial and other considerations, it has been decided to defer for the present the question of establishing hill stations on the Bababudan and Kalhattigiri peaks.

Archæology

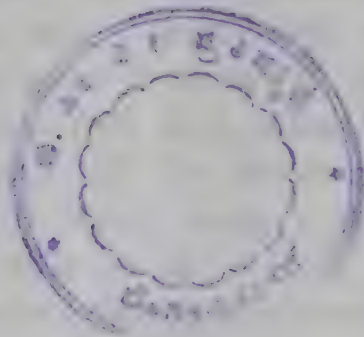
152. One hundred and two villages in the Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore Districts were surveyed by the Director of Archæological Researches. In the re-survey conducted in these places, nearly 200 new records were discovered. The records are assignable to specific dynasties of kings such as the Gangas, Nolambas, Cholas and Hoysalas. Among the epigraphical discoveries of the year, a set of copper plates recording a grant made by a Ganga King about the year 880 A.D. is of some historical value. A large number of manuscripts were examined during the year. Nine plates illustrating temples of archæological interests were added to the architectural portfolio. Two hundred photographs of temples of artistic merit were prepared and made available for sale to the public. Two monographs, one on the Kesava temple at Belur and the other on the Lakshmidevi temple at Doddagaddavalli, were printed during the year.

Meteorology

153. The self-recording instruments with which the Bangalore Observatory is equipped worked satisfactorily and their hourly records were reduced and tabulated for publication. The work of the third class observatories at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug was, on the whole, satisfactory.

Museum.

154. The number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 401,338 as against 372,279 in the previous year. The collection was kept in good condition and 38 exhibits were newly added during the year.



CONCLUDING SPEECH OF THE DEWAN AT THE DASARA
SESSION OF THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE
ASSEMBLY.

14th October 1919

Before bidding you farewell, I wish to take advantage of the privilege usually enjoyed by your previous presidents of offering a few concluding remarks, in order to express my obligation of the very cordial manner in which the discussions have been conducted and my acknowledgment of the ability and thoroughness with which the subjects were handled by several speakers in this Assembly. It is impossible to summarise in the little time at my disposal and at this late hour, the discussions on the more important subjects that engaged your attention, but I believe you expect me to briefly indicate at least a few of them which attracted considerable attention during the present Session, and to inform you so far as that can be done at present, of the manner in which Government propose to deal with them. Some subjects such as the enhancement of potgi to village officers are of the nature of hardy annuals, coming up for discussion year after year. These can hardly be solved satisfactorily, unless the village officers who are primarily concerned, and the Government come to an agreement on the essential principles to be followed in dealing with such problems in a practical manner. In regard to the Shanbhogi Potgi, for instance, it is easy enough to increase the stationery allowance and

assess the potgi on each village instead of on each firka as now and the question is under the active consideration of Government and you may expect orders to issue before we meet again. But, as you are aware, the principle of calculating the potgi by the village will after all, only help to make the rich richer and does not help the poorer shanbhogs who are probably in need of greater relief. To afford them some relief, it will, perhaps, be necessary to amalgamate small charges but this may not be quite consistent with the hereditary nature of the rights in these office. The solution of this problem will be greatly facilitated, if the shanbhogs are prepared to forego their rights in order that the emoluments of the offices may be enhanced. I invite the attention of the Shanbhogs' Conference to this aspect of the problem

While on this subject, I may refer to the suggestions offered in respect to minor municipalities, *viz.*, that hereditary 'hak' to these offices should not be recognised and that the work now done by shanbhogs would be better done by whole-time servants of municipalities. Several members gave instances of improved collections in their municipalities as a result of the substitution of such a paid agency. I need hardly point out that the shanbhogi office is not hereditary in municipalities and that the local bodies are quite at liberty to substitute wholtime servants for shanbhogs, if their finances can bear their charges.

Another question which elicited considerable discussion is the commutation of the miras due to otis and talaris into money payment. The report

of the Special Committee on the subject is under the consideration of Government and orders will issue at an early date.

The question of the abolition of the levy of irrigation cess is another subject coming up for discussion year after year. The question of abolishing its separate levy in taluks re-settled since 1903 and the exemption of purely rainfed and garden lands from liability to this cess in future settlements, are under the consideration of Government and early orders may be expected.

Several members were very eager that Government should advance loans towards house-building in municipalities and even in villages, and have promised to submit schemes for the consideration of Government. While Government will be happy to consider the schemes submitted to them, it should not be overlooked that it is impossible for Government to deal with each individual borrower. I may say that if Local Bodies, like the Municipalities, District and Taluk Boards take up this question in right earnest and submit practical schemes, Government will be prepared to consider them and see what help they can possibly give in the matter.

The subject of providing increased grazing facilities in State Forests was also prominently brought to the notice of Government. The members want these facilities being provided free of cost. They, however, seem to overlook the fact that throwing open the State Forests to the unrestricted grazing of village cattle will not only deteriorate the grazing available in the forests but will greatly endanger the Forest property of Government by

increasing the risk of fire. The whole question has been exhaustively dealt with by Government in an order published in the *Mysore Gazette* of the 26th June, and I would earnestly commend it to the attention of members interested in the subject. It seems to me that a proper solution for increasing grazing facilities lies in the direction of creating grazing blocks on lines similar to what is known as the "Kancha System" prevailing in Madras, and providing watering and other facilities with the aid of higher fees, rather than throwing the forests open to unrestricted free grazing.

The forest grievances in the Malnad are subjects of perennial discussion ; while there is no doubt that some matters such as the right to collect ' Seebu ' or bamboo thorns require sympathetic consideration, I strongly suspect that a great deal of the trouble is due to the villagers being ignorant of their privileges which, I have no doubt, the smaller officials of the Forest Department, do nothing to enlighten. It will be advisable if some of the members interest themselves in this behalf by spreading information on this subject printed in a booklet issued some time ago by the Forest Department.

The throwing open for cultivation of lands now reserved for date groves and the reduction of shops were the chief subjects relating to the Excise Department which were discussed by the members. I have already stated that survey numbers containing less than 50 trees per acre will be made available for cultivation and that this process of elimination is expected before very long to make about 160,000 acres available for cultivation. The Excise Commissioner

has told us that with in the last three years, about 10 per cent of the total number of shops have been closed. But, as you are aware, this has not served to reduce drinking. As I have said already, the remedy for this growing evil largely rests on an awakened public conscience and I would appeal to the non-official leaders of the public to take suitable measures in this direction. If there is forthcoming from among you a pussy-foot, he will doubtless help this cause on considerably. And it took, I believe, something like 40 to 45 years, even for America, to make up its mind to go 'dry'. So, I cannot hold out the hope of abolishing the Excise Department within the next ten years as desired by one of the members.

The substitution of stamps for cash fees in the Registration offices was another subjects that attracted attention. The subject deserves favourable consideration and Government hope to pass early orders on the subject, after making necessary inquiries.

The establishment of Medical, Agricultural and Law Faculties in the University is mainly a question of funds and will be taken up for consideration as funds permit and in the order of urgency.

I have dealt in my address with the problem of ameliorating the condition of the Panchmas and it is therefore not necessary to say anything further on the subject now.

As unanimously desired by the Assembly yesterday, action will be taken to hold the Second Session of the Assembly in future, a few days immediately before the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja,

with the gracious approval and sanction of His Highness the Maharaja.

I do not wish to say anything regarding the discussion held in regard to the subjects dealt with in the Memorandum on Education published by Government recently. I am glad to find that you are in complete agreement with most of the points raised in the Memorandum. As Government have given time for considering the various proposals embodied in it till the end of December, such of the members as have not been able to express their individual views on this occasion may submit written notes which will be carefully considered.

Before declaring the Session closed, I wish to allude to one matter relating to the food situation which is of some importance at present. As the stocks of food grains are still very low, Government have no intention of removing restrictions on exports until the situation becomes normal, and I would request the assistance of every one of you, in discouraging all attempts at profiteering either by hoarding the outturn of the next harvest or by exporting it. I need hardly say that all restrictions will be removed, as soon as it becomes evident that normal conditions are fully restored.

ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN TO THE BIRTHDAY SESSION
OF THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY AT
MYSORE.

25th May 1920

It is my valued privilege to welcome you by the gracious commands of His Highness the Maharaja, to this, the first Birthday Session of the Representative Assembly. The principal business before you at this Session is the consideration of the State Budget. As the main economic effects of the Great War which are now convulsing the world and causing an unsettlement in its economic organization have affected our finances in a marked degree and necessitate a careful examination of our position, I propose chiefly to place before you, on this occasion, a survey of our present financial situation, reserving other topics of administrative interest as usual for the Dasara Session.

PRELIMINARY

I will, however, preface my remarks with a few words regarding the general seasonal conditions and the food situation which are dominated by the factor of high prices which, as you will see, has also had a governing influence in the preparation of the State Budget during the current year. The agricultural season last year was very propitious, the yield in foodgrains having been estimated at 6,800,000 pallas of ragi, 4,100,000 pallas of paddy and 1,200,000 pallas of jola, as against 3,000,000 pallas of ragi,

2,200,000 pallas of paddy and 700,000 pallas of jola obtained during the previous year. The yield was not only satisfactory, as compared with that obtained in 1918 which, as you know, was a year of scarcity, but proved, except in regard to paddy, of which slightly higher yields were obtained in 1916-17 and 1917-18, to be the most satisfactory outturn in food crops realised within the last five or six years, I wish I could state that this bountiful harvest was followed by a general lowering of prices. Contrary to all our hopes, the prices, though declining from the almost famine rates to which they had soared up in July 1919, have yet showed no tendency to come down to the normal and remain at present on an average at about 113 per cent above the pre-war level as against 143 per cent in July last. It has been found necessary to continue to maintain all restrictions against the export of foodgrains, and local supplies have been augmented, as the only effective means against profiteering, by large imports of rice from Burma totalling up-to-date to 45,750 tons, costing 70½ lakhs of rupees.

It was pointed out at a discussion on the question of high prices in the Imperial Legislative Council in September last that it generally took two or three good harvests to bring about a lowering of prices consequent on a year of scarcity. Let us hope that the present year will also prove as propitious as the last and the slight tendency towards a decline now being manifested in the prevailing market rates for food grains will be more marked in the future.

You will be glad to hear that the public health has been on the whole satisfactory. Funds have

been placed at the disposal of the District Boards and City Municipalities for preventive and precautionary measures, should however any emergency arise. The Government have accepted the main recommendations of the Medical Relief Committee, which will be carried into effect as funds become available. It is also under contemplation to build a thoroughly up-to-date hospital at Shimoga to serve the needs of that Malnad District. The constitution of the Malnad Improvement Committee has been entirely recast, with a Member of Council as Chairman, in order that the peculiar and difficult problems awaiting solution before the natural resources of that area can be fully utilised for the development of that part of the country, may receive the continuous attention of Government.

I shall now come to the Budget.

BUDGET, 1919-20

The revenue for the year 1919-20, according to the revised estimate framed on the basis of the actual realisations of the first eight months of the current official year and the probable receipts of the remaining months, is Rs. 329 lakhs as against a budget estimate of Rs. 313 $\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs. The gross expenditure during the year was Rs. 372 lakhs of which Rs. 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs are met from the departmental balances and reserves established under the scheme of Financial Settlement so that the net expenditure debitable to revenue is about Rs. 333 $\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs resulting in a deficit of Rs. 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs. The budget provided for a gross expenditure of Rs. 354 $\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs of which Rs. 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs were debitable to departmental balances and reserves,

leaving a deficit of about rupees two-thirds of a lakh.

The deficits of both the budget and the revised estimates are *account* deficits which are the result of a series of somewhat complicated transactions involving credits to various departmental balances and reserves from the revenues of the year as well as debits to such reserves and balances, and do not represent the net financial results after meeting expenditure incurred from the revenue realised during the year as ordinarily understood. It will help us to correctly appreciate the actual result of the transactions of the year if we should eliminate from our consideration for a moment all the intricate additions to and subtractions from the reserves and assume that all the expenditure actually incurred during the year was first met from the revenues realised before trenching on the accumulations of past year.

The budget of the current year provided for a revenue of Rs. 313 $\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs and an expenditure on Service Departments of Rs. 309 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs resulting in a surplus of 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees, the *account* deficit of rupees two-thirds of a lakh being the result of the addition of Rs. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to the reserves more than the years' contribution to them. Owing to the favourable revenue position of the year to which I shall refer presently, the revenues were Rs. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs better than the budget whilst the expenditure although differing widely under particular heads was about the budget figure being Rs. 309 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The actual result of the transactions of the year is therefore a surplus of Rs. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as against an anticipated surplus of Rs. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, the *account* deficit already

referred to being only the result of a contribution to the reserves of Rs. 24·22 lakhs in excess of the withdrawals, whilst the surplus revenue available for net credit to them was only Rs. 19½ lakhs.

The following statement brings out the financial results of the transactions of the year as compared with the anticipations in the budget :—

	Budget estimate	Deficit or surplus	Revised estimate	Deficit or surplus
	<i>In lakhs</i>			
Total revenue ..	313·66		329·02	
Total expenditure under service heads.	309·83	Surplus of 3·83	309·51	Surplus of 19·51
Add—Total amount credited to Balances and Reserves.	44·80		02·58	
Total gross expenditure	354·63		372·09	
Deduct—Expenditure met from Balances and Reserves.	40·33		38·36	
Net expenditure met from current revenues.	314·30	Deficit as per estimate of 64	333·73	Deficit as per estimate of 4·71

It will be observed, therefore, that the position according to the revised estimate from the point of view of expenditure on Service Departments, is one of a surplus of 19½ lakhs and the *account* deficit arises as a result of certain contributions to reserves, recommended to be maintained by Mr. Datta under the scheme of Financial Settlement. The actual revenues of the year have proved to be much better than the expectations formed at the budget time last year, in spite of the fact that a fresh and unforeseen source of loss involved in the rise in exchange has threatened to cripple our resources which yield a revenue in sterling.

All the main heads of revenue, with the exception, of course, of those which yield a return in sterling, have contributed to the rise in revenue. There is an increase of Rs. 1.43 lakhs in Land Revenue as the favourable agricultural season last year, coupled with the high prices still prevailing, has made it possible for the raiyats to pay in a part of the suspended collections of 1918-19. And a noticeable increase of Rs. 4.45 lakhs under Forest, is chiefly due to high prices realised on the sale of Tangadi bark owing to expectations of renewed activity in the tanning trade on the withdrawal of Government control. Although the revenue under Stamps is not as high as might be expected and to the improvement of which Government are directing their attention, it is source of some gratification that the revenue is steadily improving, having risen from Rs. 11½ lakhs in 1916-1917, to Rs. 12¾ lakhs in 1917-18, to Rs. 12¾ lakhs in 1918-19 and to Rs. 15 lakhs in the current year. The rapid growth of the revenue in the current year which is also a marked feature of the revenues of the Provincial Governments in India is no doubt due to greater activities in trade and commerce after the termination of the war.

The surplus revenue of the assigned Tracts for the year 1918-19, according to the *pro forma* account recently sent to government, is Rs. 9.83 lakhs being Rs. 7.83 lakhs better than the budget. The revenue last year was Rs. 7.45 lakhs so that the increase over the budget is not due to any sudden growth but to an under-estimation last year. The receipts under Interest have exceeded the budget anticipation by

Rs. 4·80 lakhs, of which a little over Rs. 3½ lakhs is due to the transfer of receipts under Sandal Oil Factories to this head on account of interest on the working capital advanced to the factories since July 1917. The balance is due to the interest earned on the investment of a part of our cash balances in London in short-term deposits. The revenue under Railways has shown a gratifying increase of Rs. 5·93 lakhs, rising from Rs. 12·52 lakhs expected in the budget to Rs. 18·45 lakhs estimated in the revised. As it was uncertain how far the railways would recover from the traffic restrictions imposed during the war, the budget provided for a gross yield of Rs. 55·35 lakhs. It is, however expected to amount to Rs. 57·70 lakhs, the increase being due to the rapid trade recovery and to larger receipts under passenger fares. The working expenses have also declined owing to the difficulty of effecting repairs and renewals, and the rise in exchange during the year has contributed to a saving of Rs. 1·60 lakhs in the Guaranteed Interest paid to the holders of the Southern Mahratta Railway bonds. The members will be glad to hear that the railway property of Government gives evidence of proving a growing source of revenue. The gross revenue has increased from Rs. 46·54 lakhs in 1917-18 to Rs. 53 lakhs in 1918-19 and to Rs. 58 lakhs in the current year. Apart from the increase foreshadowed by larger gross receipts which may be expected to be maintained in the future, there is a permanent increase of Rs. 2 lakhs owing to the decrease in the guaranteed interest and the surplus profits payable to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, consequent on the

transfer of the branch lines to State management in October last year. It should not, however, be forgotten that the Open Lines will require greater attention by way of repairs and renewals which could not be carried out during the war and also that a larger provision of rolling stock is necessary to cope with increased traffic that will undoubtedly follow in the years to come.

The increases in revenue I have referred to above, together with the higher yield of Rs. 26,000 under Registration charges, account for about Rs. 26.70 lakhs in excess of the budget. There was also an increase of Rs. 2 lakhs under Departmental Receipts comprising chiefly of larger receipts under Courts of Law, from School and Examination Fees and also from the sale of Amrut Mahal bullocks and on account of improvement in the yields of Government Military Grass Farms.

You will remember that in my last Dasara Address to this Assembly as well as in my remarks made at the meeting of the Legislative Council in March last, I alluded to the loss which threatened the revenues of the State as a result of the depreciation in sterling. As you are aware, the main items of our revenue which are realised in pound sterling in England are (1) the royalty payable by the Gold Mining Companies, (2) the receipts on account of electric power sold to the mines, and (3) the realisations on the sale of sandal wood oil.

The average annual income in rupees under these heads was about sixty lakhs at the old rate of 1s. 4d. the rupee. Although this rate had gone up by 2d. when the budget estimates were presented to

you last year, there was still no reason at the time to anticipate the phenomenal rise in the exchange value of the rupee which has taken place subsequently. As you are probably aware, the rate for Council Drafts advanced to 1s. 8d. in May 1919 and was followed by further rises of 2d. each month in August, September, November and December when the rate stood at 2s. 4d. The report of the Committee on Indian Exchange and Currency was followed by further disturbances in the Exchange position. The Government of India have however accepted the recommendations of the Indian Currency Committee and we may, for the purposes of our Budget, accept the exchange rate at two shillings the rupee.

The decrease in receipts under these heads in the current year amounts to Rs. 13.47 lakhs, of which about Rs. 10½ lakhs, is entirely due to the rise in the exchange value of the rupee, and the balance to the diminished receipts under Sandal Oil Factories owing to the smaller disposals of the oil and the transference of receipts in the current year to the head of Interest on account of the provision of working capital in previous years. The loss by exchange would have been greater by another three-fourths of a lakh which has been avoided by an arrangement with the Mining Companies by which payment in rupees is made in India, of the royalty on half the out-put from the Mines sold to the Government of India since May last. This loss on exchange is calculated on the basis of 2 shillings to the rupee or Rs. 10 to the sovereign as against the rate of 1s. 6d. or Rs. 13-5-4 to the sovereign which was the rate prevailing at the time the budget was framed last

year. The permanent loss to the State owing to the rise in exchange from 1s. 4d. to 2s. the rupee, after allowing for diminished payments under guarantee interest and cheaper cost of European materials required by Government, has been calculated to amount on an average to 16 lakhs of rupees per annum. I should also state that the loss assumed in the Revised Estimate is purely a hypothetical figure based on the assumption that the foreign exchange rate of 2s. to the rupee will be established before very long and that our funds now locked up in London can be transferred, should we desire to do so, at this rate to India. As the present rate is above 2s., the loss involved in the remittance of our sterling revenues may be larger. I shall refer later on to some of the measures which Government have taken to reduce the loss which the State has sustained as a result of the rise in the exchange value of the rupee.

It is not necessary to take up much of your time by any lengthy explanation of the particulars relating to the expenditure during the year excepts as to one or two points, as the detailed figures will be found in the Budget which is already in your hands. I have already stated that the aggregate expenditure under service heads was nearly equal to the budget provision, although there was large variation in details. There was a saving of nearly a lakh of rupees under Land Revenue owing to some savings in the amount provided for the reorganization of the Revenue Survey Department, the expenditure on 'phod' work and the postponement of the Civil Service re-organization. The reduction in the outlay on printing paper contributed to a saving of Rs. 1.16

lakhs under Printing and Stationery, and there were lapses of about two lakhs under Education Rs. 70,000 under Agriculture, and a little over Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under local Self-Government. The charges under Interest were in excess of the budget provision by about Rs. $2\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs owing to the adjustment of the interest on the Insurance Fund for the last two years owing to the fact that the interest for 1918-19 was not adjusted in the accounts of that year. There was an increase of Rs. $4\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs under General Administration, chiefly due to the expenditure in connection with the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy, for which only a lakh of rupees was provided in the budget. There was a net increase of Rs. 70,000 in the expenditure on the Army owing to the adjustment of arrear bills relating to Field Service Charges and an increase in the cost of the feed of the ponies and bullocks of the Transport Corps.

The budget had provided for an expenditure of Rs. 12 lakhs on account of Grain and War Allowances, as well as of Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on the probable loss on Food Control operations from the Famine Reserve Fund which amounted at the commencement of the current year to about Rs. 39 lakhs. As some of you are probably aware, this Fund is being built up for the last 13 years at the rate of Rs. 2 lakhs a year which was within recent years increased, under the advice of Mr. Datta, to Rs. 5 lakhs. The Fund is wholly held in liquid securities and the interest realised is also credited to the Fund. The peculiarities of our geographical position render nearly every season a source of anxiety to both the

Government and the raiyat and it is essential that the Famine Insurance Fund, which is the one essential reserve required for the financial stability of the State, should not be interfered with too lightly but should, on the other hand, be considerably strengthened so that it may mount to 100 lakhs as rapidly as possible and be always held in securities that are readily realisable. In British India, as pointed out by Mr. Datta, the grant for Famine Insurance is not funded but utilised for the construction of productive public works, with the idea that the State is relieved from the necessity of borrowing to the extent of these amounts in normal years and that when famine actually comes upon the land involving the necessity of heavy borrowing, the debt incurred can be set off against the amount which the State did not borrow in normal years on account of the construction of productive public works. Our policy is essentially different as we do not desire to borrow in a famine year. We have to keep funds always ready for such a dire emergency. It was therefore considered inadvisable to trench on the resources of the Fund for the grant of the War and Grain Compensation allowances and also for the charges connected with the measures relating to Food supply and the entire expenditure aggregating to about Rs. 14½ lakhs has been met from current revenues.

BUDGET, 1920-21

The full effects of the abnormal rise in price consequent on the War combined with the great drop in our revenue as a result of the fluctuation in the exchange value of the rupee, will render the year

1920-21 memorable in our financial annals. The Government have, after careful consideration, decided to budget for a deficit during the year. As against the revised estimate of Rs. 329 lakhs during the year, the Budget for 1920-21 provides for a revenue of Rs. 315 lakhs. It has been deemed advisable to anticipate and provide for the full loss on exchange, although it is possible that some of the measures that Government have adopted in this connection may slightly reduce it. It has also not been deemed safe to expect a continuance of increased receipts under Railways and some of the principal heads of revenue in the absence of definite data giving any indication as to their course in the near future. The total gross expenditure provided in the Budget is Rs. 387½ lakhs, of which Rs. 62·99 lakhs are met from departmental balances and reserves, the net expenditure debitable to current revenues being Rs. 324½ lakhs involving a deficit of Rs. 9·36 lakhs.

As I observed in analysing the figures of the current year, the deficit shown in the budget is only an *account* deficit, the result of additions to and subtractions from the various balances and reserves maintained under the Scheme of Financial Settlement.

The actual expenditure under Service heads is proposed to be Rs. 336 lakhs, the contributions to the reserves and balances being Rs. 51½ lakhs, giving a total gross expenditure of Rs. 387½ lakhs. Of the some Rs. 336 lakhs proposed to be expended on Service heads during the year, Rs. 15·67 lakhs represent the surpluses of previous years added to the

credit of departments. In regard to the utilisation of such balances, Mr. Datta says: "Under the scheme, a surplus actually obtained in any year, will not lapse at the end of the year, and so far as it has been allotted to a particular group of departments will not appear as a surplus in the accounts. It will be available for expenditure in future years and when spent, will not produce a deficit in the general accounts of the year in which the expenditure is incurred." The real net expenditure during the year, after deducting from the total expenditure under Service heads the balances credited during the previous year, is, therefore, about Rs. 320·34 lakhs resulting in a small deficit of about Rs. 5 lakhs.

I shall now proceed to briefly explain the salient features of the revenue and expenditure sides of the Budget. The receipts under Land Revenue are excepted to be about a lakh less than the revised estimate for the current year owing to the absence of arrear collections. A big fall of Rs. 11½ lakhs is expected in the receipts under Forests, as two-thirds of the amount due under *tangadi* bark leases would have been collected this year. An excess of Rs. 2 lakhs is expected under Excise allowing for its normal growth. The Income-tax Bill is likely to be passed into law before the end of the year and the receipts under this head are expected to amount to about Rs. 6 lakhs. The Budget provides for a receipts of only Rs. 8 lakhs from the Surplus revenues of the Assigned Tracts as against Rs. 9·83 lakhs in the revised estimate. The receipts under Mining Revenue and Cauvery Power allow for the full decline on account of the loss on exchange, the

receipts on account of sandalwood oil showing an improvement of Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs over the revised as there will be no arrear interest charges to pay. The net receipts from Railway are expected to amount to about Rs. 17 lakhs as against Rs. $18\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the revised.

An excess of a little over a lakh is allowed in the expenditure under Land Revenue with a view to expedite Revenue Re-settlements which are largely in arrear and also to provide for *phod* work. The expenditure under Forests provides for an increase of Rs. $2\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs for the cost fuel required for working the Benkipur Iron Works and also for opening a fuel depot in Bangalore City. The charges under Stationery and Printing are likely to be exceeded by a lakh and a half owing to the increased cost of paper. An allotment of Rs. $23\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs has been provided under Miscellaneous to provide for the enhancement of allowances to the subordinate services and also to meet the cost of food supply operations. The provision under medical has been increased by Rs. 1.39 lakhs to provide for the opening of six new dispensaries, to obtain an adequate supply of European medicines and also to meet the enhanced dietary charges consequent on the rise in prices. The grant under Education has been enhanced by Rs. $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs mainly to provide the department with sufficient funds to carry out the orders of Government on the Educational Memorandum, and that on Agriculture has been added to by a lakh and a half with a view to afford funds for the development of Sericulture and provide the necessary equipment to the Animal Husbandry

Expert recently appointed by Government. The allotment under Army has been increased by nearly Rs. 2 lakhs to meet the arrear bills relating to Field Service and Demobilisation charges and also the extra cost of the feed of the ponies and bullocks consequent on the rise in prices.

The main characteristics of the revenue and expenditure position of the State during the current and ensuing years which I have endeavoured to place before you suggest a few general observation. The revenue realised in 1919-20 is Rs. 329 lakhs, while the expenditure under Service heads is Rs. 309½ lakhs leaving a surplus of Rs. 19½ lakhs.

In spite of the fact that the heads yielding a revenue in sterling have only been able to offer an attenuated contribution in consequence of the loss in exchange, it has been possible to provide from current revenues for an extraordinary expenditure aggregating to about Rs. 30 lakhs in the grant of allowances to low-paid servants, the operations connected with food-supply, the visits of distinguished personages and extraordinary Army and other charges without at the same time restricting the expenditure on measures connected with the moral and material improvement of the people. We do not however expect we shall be able to do this next year as the full consequences of the loss on exchange and of the high level of prices on our revenues and expenditure will have to be allowed for. The Committee on Indian Exchange and currency were led to recommend a high exchange rate for India, among other reasons, as it would not only serve to keep down prices, but also effect a saving in the Home

Charges payable by the Government of India, setting free a considerable surplus revenue for furthering the development of India. The irony of our situation is that, while the full effects of the rise in prices is felt in every department of Government activity, the high exchange rate was operated to create a sudden drop in our finances. In spite of the fact that the normal expenditure of Government in all directions has increased largely owing to the high level of prices, they have felt bound to provide a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs for a revision of the allowances of their subordinate services. Under these circumstances, the Government anticipate a net deficit of about Rs. 5 lakhs after allowing for a slender contribution of Rs. 6 lakhs which is expected to be obtained from the Income-tax during the first year of its levy. The most hopeful feature of the situation is the tendency, so clearly exhibited in the revised estimates of the current year, in our finances to exhibit a healthy growth in response to the stimulating effects of general agricultural prosperity and trade revival. In this view, it is probable that the prevailing high prices, about which complaints will continue to be heard till there is a general re-adjustment of wages to the increased cost of living, will contribute materially towards the economic betterment of our land. In this connection, I may quote a few words from the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Mant the other day in the Imperial Legislative Council. Mr. Mant said: "If there is a permanent rise in the value of India's products which are mostly derived from the soil, without a corresponding increase in the cost of her imports,

the future may be regarded as hopeful. In the past, the poverty of the agricultural classes has been the chief obstacle to the spread of education and the introduction of improved methods of cultivation. If the profits of the cultivator are increased, he will be able to afford better education and better methods and these in turn will still further raise his income and his standard of living." Apart from the normal growth of our finances, we may feel sure that increased returns will soon be coming in from the extensions to the Hydro-Electric Installation at Sivasamudram and other productive works which are being pushed to completion so as to yield as soon as possible a return on the capital expenditure that Government have spent on them. Government also expect that as soon as normal trade conditions are restored, a keener demand for Mysore Sandalwood oil may be expected from all the chief markets in the world resulting in enhanced profits from this valuable monopoly.

I may here perhaps touch briefly upon some of the measures that Government have actually pushed forward with a view to reduce the loss on exchange. You are aware that we now pay annually about Rs. 5 lakhs to the holders of the Southern Mahratta Railway Bonds and the high exchange rate has made it advantageous to purchase as many bonds as possible in order to obviate the payment of interest. Government now hold bonds of the face value equivalent to one-fifth of the total issue and the saving in interest effected thereby will be a distinct gain. As the guaranteed rate on the bonds is only 4 per cent, it is expected that the high cost of money

in England will throw a larger proportion of the issue on the market and we may expect to be soon relieved from the burden of interest charges which would otherwise continue till the date of redemption. I may state that the Sinking Fund already accumulated for the discharge of this loan is expected to be sufficient for buying up the bulk of the debentures. The mines have been able to effect an arrangement under which they are able to sell three-fourths of their output to the Government of India, and we have arranged that our royalty should be paid in rupees in India to the extent of their sales to the Government. We have also urged a re-consideration of the rates for electric power which was determined when the sterling rates in which they are expressed meant a legal tender readily convertible into gold and the matter will be pursued till a satisfactory decision is reached.

GENERAL

I hope the foregoing survey of our financial situation has helped you to visualise our present position and you will doubtless agree with me that there is little need for anxiety, much less for panic, in regard to our finances. The Government do not therefore feel justified in crying "halt" to their schemes of educational and agricultural improvement, although they consider it wise to slacken the pace. It is impossible for us to stand still—and I believe I have shown that there are no grounds to warrant our doing so while we see our neighbours in British India so manfully providing for the development of public administration in all directions.

Government are fully convinced that, if our administration should continue to be progressive, the prospect of a growth in public expenditure shall have to be faced. But however, if it is wisely directed, which I may say has always been the aim of Government to do, with the co-operation of this Assembly and the assistance of an enlightened public opinion, there is no doubt that whatever expenditure is incurred will be accompanied by a more than corresponding increase in the national wealth so that the proportion of the national income spent on Government expenditure will go on gradually diminishing in the years to come. I feel it necessary, before I proceed, to correct a possible misapprehension. It is not proposed to overlook waste or extravagance in any department entrusted with the expenditure of public funds. The Finance Committee who have cordially and zealously co-operated with the officers of Government in preparing the State Budget and whose labours in the public interest I am glad of this opportunity to bring to your notice and also to acknowledge with gratitude, will be requested to scrutinise the expenditure of every department of Government with a view to help Government to check waste or extravagance and recommend all possible retrenchment in public expenditure so long as it is not likely to interfere with departmental efficiency.

I daresay you would like me to say something about the Financial Reserves which have been mainly built up during the last four years as a result of the Financial Settlement. The reserves and departmental balances at the end of the current official

year will amount to Rs. 139·79 lakhs. The particulars are as follow :—

	Rs.
1. Amount at credit of Departmental balances ..	20,84,000
2. Reserve for Interest on Capital Expenditure ..	9,27,000
3. Special Reserve for Extraordinary Expenditure ..	3,97,000
4. Famine Reserve ..	45,87,000
5. Mining Capitalisation Fund Reserve ..	34,00,000
6. Sinking Fund (new) ..	8,00,000
7. Reserve for Protective Irrigation Works ..	17,20,000
8. Industrial Development Fund Reserve ..	64,000
Total ..	1,39,79,000

The mention of the reserves brings me naturally to a consideration of the assets and liabilities of the State, an explanatory statement of which as it is likely to stand on the 1st July 1920 is appended to this Address. The cash and investments in securities are expected to amount to Rs. 221·6 lakhs and consist of the amounts required as the working balance of our treasuries, the entire Famine Fund Reserve, the Sinking Fund and the amounts required to meet our obligations on Savings Banks and other debt heads. A sum of Rs. 804 lakhs has been invested in productive public works of which completed works costing about Rs. 722 lakhs yielded a net return after meeting working expenses and depreciation charges, of about Rs. 40 lakhs in the current year. The assets in excess of liabilities are estimated at Rs. 5,85,90,000. The assets are however much larger, as the liability of Rs. 168 lakhs on account of Reserve and other Funds shown in the statement means no more than that the funds are ear-marked for expenditure on specific purposes. It is hardly necessary to point out that the assets referred to are

in addition to the taxable and other sources of revenue which have, of course, been greatly increased by the stimulating effects of modern administration.

I shall close these remarks by a reference to the Public Loan which we propose to float during the course of the current calendar year. A sum of Rs. 96 lakhs is required during the current year for capital outlay on productive public works now in course of completion. The Budget gives the details which are as follow :—

		Rs.
Railways and Tramways	..	25,00,000
Krishnaraj Sagar Works	..	16,19,000
Electrical Works	..	20,00,000
Industrial Works	..	31,00,000
Other Works	..	1,34,000
Industrial Investment	..	3,00,000
Total		96,53,000

In his forecast of our financial position, Mr. Datta arrived at the conclusion that it would not be necessary to finance capital expenditure from borrowed funds until the beginning of the year 1920-21. His forecast has proved only too correct and Government have come to the conclusion that it is inadvisable to sell the investments at their credit any further to carry out their capital programme. Mr. Datta strongly advocated the flotation of public loans for the purpose on the analogy of the procedure adopted by the Government of India which I have already referred to when dealing with the policy connected with our Famine Insurance Reserve.

It is hoped that, with the help of the Government of India, it will be possible to make the issue of the Mysore Government Loan available for subscription of all over India. Under existing arrangements, interest on Mysore Government Bonds is payable at all Government Treasuries in British India. It is expected that the terms of its issue, which will be secured on the finances of the State, and the facilities which will be provided for its negotiability and transfer will render the loan very popular. As you are aware, we see everywhere indications that Mysore has participated in the benefits which Indian trade had largely derived from the War. Government therefore believe that the issue of a loan at this time will not only create means for safe investment of the surplus wealth in the hands of our people which would otherwise be merely hoarded, but will also afford an increasing stimulus to the habit of thrift. It is the special desire of His Highness the Maharaja that the public loans should be largely subscribed for in the State itself so that the profits of investment may, as far as possible, go to our own people. I am sure it is superfluous and even unnecessary for me to request your enthusiastic co-operation in this important matter.

Before I close, it is my privilege to communicate to you the joyful news that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been graciously pleased to include Mysore in his itinerary in India during the next cold weather. I have no doubt the welcome news will be hailed with rejoicings in all parts of the State and that the Heir-Apparent to the British

Imperial Throne, which stands for so much in the progress of humanity, will be received with great enthusiasm and demonstrations of loyalty which have ever been the characteristic traditions of Mysore.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON
1ST JULY 1920 BASED ON THE REVISED
ESTIMATE OF 1919-20

ASSETS

		Omitting 000
I. <i>Cash and Investments—</i>		Rs.
(i) Cash balance	...	1,37,65
(ii) Investment Account	...	83,95
(iii) Advances	...	58,02
(iv) Loans	...	25,64
(v) Railway Sterling Loan Sinking Fund Investment	...	1,05,11
	Total I ...	4,10,37
II. <i>Capital—</i>		
(i) Mysore State Railways worked by M. & S. M. Railway Company	...	2,62,17
(ii) Railways worked by the State	...	1,37,54
(iii) Electrical Works	...	1,33,57
(iv) Krishnarajasagara Works	...	1,75,26
(v) Sandal Oil Factories	...	6,74
(vi) Iron Works	...	64,02
(vii) Other Works	...	1,18
(viii) K. G. F. Water Supply Project	...	16,34
(ix) Industrial Investment	...	8,00
	Total II ...	8,04,82
	Grand Total ...	12,15,19

LIABILITIES

Omitting 000

		Rs.
I. Permanent Debt—Mysore Railway Loan of 1882	...	7
Mysore State Loan of 1906-07 and 5½ p. c. conversion of 1919-20	...	20,00
Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of 1886	...	1,60,62
Total I		1,80,69
II. <i>Unfounded Debt</i> —		
Insurance Fund	...	47,59
Provident Fund	...	4,40
Savings Bank Deposits	...	94,07
Endowments and other Accounts	...	14,05
Total II		1,60,11
III. Local and other Funds	...	69,12
IV. <i>Deposits</i> —		
Departmental Balances under Financial Settlement	...	20,69
Other Deposits	...	22,82
Total IV		43,51
V. <i>Reserve Funds</i> —		
(i) Famine Insurance Reserve	...	45,87
(ii) Reserve for Interest on Capital Expenditure	...	9,27
(iii) Special Reserve for Non-recurring Expenditure	...	3,97

		Omitting 000 Rs.
(iv)	Reserve for Irrigation Capital Expenditure ...	17,19
(v)	C. P. S. Depreciation Fund ...	43,23
(vi)	Sandal Oil Factories Depreciation Fund ...	1,59
(vii)	Mining Revenue Capitalisation Fund ...	34,00
(viii)	Sinking Fund for Loans ...	8,00
(ix)	Industrial Development Fund ...	64
(x)	K. G. F. Water-supply Depreciation Fund ...	4,07
Total V ...		1,67,83
VI.	Miscellaneous ...	8,03
Total VI ...		6,29,29
Excess of Assets over Liabilities ...		5,85,90
Grand Total ...		12,15,19

CONCLUDING SPEECH OF THE DEWAN AT THE
BIRTHDAY SESSION OF THE MYSORE
REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

29th May 1920

I now rise to bid you farewell after the close of your arduous labours during the past four days and to request you to accept the acknowledgments of my colleagues and myself for the friendly and frank manner in which the discussions have been carried on. You will no doubt expect me to say something indicating the views of Government on some of the subjects which elicited much attention during our discussions.

I am glad to find that you endorse the intentions of Government to increase the emoluments of their subordinate services so as to help them in some measure to bear the burden of high prices. I fully share your opinion that whatever assistance is contemplated should be given early. The Finance Committee are not likely to take much time in considering this question and I may assure you that orders of Government will be passed on the subject as early as possible.

The question of enhancing the stationery allowance to shanbhogs and also of fixing their *Potgi* on the annual income of individual villages instead of determining it on the basis of the *Firkhas* as at present, are being considered by Government and orders may be expected before the Dasara Session.

The subject of remission of wet assessment on lands which failed to yield a crop during the assessment year was urged with great force. I may say this question has been engaging the attention of Government and orders, somewhat on the lines of those in force in the Bombay Presidency, will soon be issued.

In regard to the *Miras* payable to totis and talaris, I wish to point out that the question of commuting the present liability into a fixed money payment in cases of dispute involves no new burden on the raiyat. All that is proposed is that whenever there is a disagreement between the parties, Government should decide the *Miras* payable to the minor village servants in accordance with a predetermined rate of commutation. Some of the members seem to be of opinion that these servants are practically engaged on Government duty such as the collection of revenue in the villages, and the villagers are therefore under no obligation to support them. I should however like to point out that the practice of remunerating the toti and the talari by a general levy on the crop of the village is as old as our Revenue System and if this system is considered iniquitous at present, it can only be given up if a similar burden is substituted in some other form. I have no doubt Government will be glad to consider the position carefully if some of you will favour them with your detailed views in writing.

The scarcity of fuel supply in towns was a subject that elicited much warm discussion. I may mention that Government have decided that fuel supply to the Sandal Oil Factory at Mysore should

be independently arranged for and if possible by getting coal. The factory will not therefore compete with private purchasers as soon as these arrangements are completed. In regard to the fuel supply in smaller municipal towns, I feel it necessary to urge that the rules relating to fuel plantations should be taken advantage of in a larger measure. The remedy lies largely with the public and Government will do whatever may reasonably be required to encourage fuel plantations. Increase of fuel supply is sure to be a great economic need of the future and it is necessary that the public should take a growing interest in the subject.

It is a source of great satisfaction to Government that the scheme of the separation of judicial and executive functions has won general satisfaction. It is true that some inconvenience is caused owing to the reduction in the number of courts and the greater distances at which they are now situated. More courts can only be provided as funds become available. As pointed out by my colleague, the Third Member, a more hopeful solution of the problem is the conferment of second class powers on Honorary Bench Magistrates whenever suitable candidates are forthcoming.

It is hardly necessary for me to say much more by way of further elaboration of the remarks of the First Member of Council about the real difficulty in making Secondary and University Education in the State free. The total proportion of the scholars undergoing Secondary and Higher Education is less than 3 per cent of the total school-going population of the State and about one-third of them already enjoy

either free education or are in receipt of scholarships. As against this, the rural population of the State contribute about 3 to 4 lakhs in some form or other towards the maintenance of the Village Elementary Schools. You will admit that this burden must first be removed before Government takes upon itself all the expenses in connection with Higher Education. As you are aware, Government have foregone a revenue of 1.50 lakhs in making Middle School Education free and I am afraid I cannot promise any further relinquishment of revenue derived from Higher Education until Elementary Education is everywhere free and well-established.

The question of opening separate schools for the Panchamas and of withdrawing the Order throwing open Government schools to all classes of His Highness's subjects, was discussed with great ability and feeling. I see that the opposition to the Order was mainly based on the grounds of expediency and of the unpreparedness of public opinion. Every member who spoke on the subject agreed as to the principles of social justice on which the Order is based. Gentlemen, Government feel that it is their duty to educate public opinion and it is impossible for them to recede from the attitude they have felt called upon to take. I may invite your attention to para 2 of the Circular (No. 15 of 1920) issued by the Inspector-General of Education in accordance with the instructions of Government. The para is as follows :—

“ Whenever any class of pupils in the State desire to start separate schools on conscientious grounds, such schools will be recognised for

examination purposes, if they conform to the standards required but no financial assistance will ordinarily be given by Government for such schools.”

You will thus see that Government have reserved power to give grants-in-aid in special circumstances to schools newly established by private enterprise on account of conscientious objections. I may also state here that in the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code which is now under progress, Government propose to include provisions which will not exclude schools started by different sections of the community from enjoying grants-in-aid, if they are otherwise eligible. I have no doubt that much bitterness may be removed in giving effect to the circular in question, if greater sympathy and tact are shown by those responsible.

The repeal of the Press Regulation was urged with great eloquence and ability. It was stated that the repeal of the Regulation would be immediately followed by the establishment of an English Daily in the State. The implication raised was met by several members themselves who stated that they did not seriously believe that Government would ever take action under the Regulation. As you are aware, although it is 12 years since the Regulation was introduced, in not a single instance has any action been taken under it. Although one paper deliberately discontinued publication as a protest under the Regulation, a number of papers have been started since that date and are flourishing. I may assure you, if any assurance were needed, that Government do not lightly propose to employ the power conferred by the Regulation, except in cases of grave necessity.

I do not believe the existence of the Regulation is by any means any hindrance to fair and square journalistic enterprise. You know it was only in April 1918 that a quasi-judicial inquiry was ordered to be instituted before action was taken under the Regulation. Government will, however, see what further modifications, if any, may be made in the Regulation with a view to making it less drastic.

I do not believe it is necessary for me to notice in detail any points raised in the discussions on the budget as most of them have already been dealt with either by the Financial Secretary in his reply or by me in my Address. The growth of establishments was a frequent topic of discussion. As I stated already, the Finance Committee to which this Assembly has sent its delegates are going into this question in great detail and I must ask you to exercise patience till they have had time to formulate their proposals.

ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN TO THE DASARA SESSION
OF THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY
AT MYSORE.

25th October 1920.

By command of His Highness the Maharaja, I rise to welcome you to the thirty-seventh Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly and to place before you a brief statement of the more important facts connected with the administration of the State during the past year.

2. *His Highness the Yuvaraja's Tour in Europe.*—Before the formal commencement of proceedings I have much pleasure in communicating to you the joyful news that His Highness the Yuvaraja will arrive in Mysore from his European tour in the second week of next month. This is the second time His Highness has travelled in Europe in order to obtain an insight into the institutions and activities of the progressive countries of the West. The first visit was undertaken in 1913, before the War, and it was natural that His Highness should, after the close of the mighty struggle, desire to study at first hand the problems of re-construction now engaging the attention of the statesmen in Europe. From all accounts we have received, we learn His Highness had unique opportunities of acquainting himself with all the movements now being initiated in the West for the improvement of the economic and social well-being of the people and it is hardly necessary to say he has taken full advantage of them. He has

everywhere been received with the courtesy due to his high station in life and his personality. I have no doubt you will wish me to extend to our beloved Yuvaraja a most loyal and enthusiastic welcome on his home-coming after the completion of his European tour.

3. *Seasonal Conditions*.—The rainfall during 1919 exceeded the normal average and was also timely and well-distributed. And in consequence, there was a large increase in the extent of cultivation of both wet and dry crops as compared with the previous year, the average outturn ranging from 8 to 12 annas generally. The total area under paddy, in 1919-20, was 769,253 acres, and under ragi, 2,238,228 acres against 634,456 acres under paddy and 1,966,411 acres under ragi in 1918-19.

But the *mungar* rains of the current year proved very deficient and agricultural operations have consequently been greatly delayed. It is reported that there has been some shrinkage in the areas under *mungar* crops in many of the maidan taluks and that the sowing of ragi was not completed in many places till late in the season. The recent rains, however, which have fallen generally all over the State have infused confidence and the indications are all in favour of a good harvest and a prosperous year.

4. *The Food Situation*.—The prices of food grains have practically remained at the high level at which they stood when we last met during the Birthday Session. In consequence of the depleted condition of our stocks, the harvest of 1919 had not much effect on prices and it was necessary, in the

interests of our people, to take measures to prevent the prices soaring higher by continuing Government control which has been retained up to the present time. In regard to pulses and other articles, however, the seasonal conditions have permitted of our withdrawing control. Black-gram, green-gram, thuvardhall, chillies, grass and fodder have been removed from the controlled list since November 1919. The control over kerosene oil was also removed on the assurance of the oil companies that adequate supplies would be forthcoming.

The prohibition of the export of controlled commodities, either by rail or by road, except under permission, still continues and the restriction on the movement of food grains in the ten-mile belt along the border has quite recently been modified. Government have sanctioned the removal of this restriction except along the Bombay frontier where it has to be maintained to prevent surreptitious export on account of the wide divergence of prices across the border. The width of the controlled area has, however, been reduced to 5 miles.

Large imports of rice also continued during the year to replenish stocks in deficient localities and generally to check profiteering. Thirty-one thousand and eight hundred tons of rice valued at a little over 53 lakhs of rupees were imported from Burma. Stocks from Madras were obtained under a system of reciprocal interchange until this arrangement lapsed automatically in consequence of the removal of inter-provincial control by the Government of India. Subsequent to this period the export of minimum stocks has been allowed by the Director of Civil

Supplies. The total export of food grains by road and by rail to the Madras Presidency was 7,883 tons against 5,146 tons obtained by us from that province. Before I leave this subject, I should like to make it clear that Government do not propose to withdraw control until normal conditions are restored.

5. 1920--40 *Public Loan*.--In my Address to the last Birthday Session of the Assembly I mentioned that it had been decided to float a public loan in the current year for financing our productive public works now in progress. I said it was the special desire of His Highness the Maharaja that the loan should be largely, if not wholly, subscribed for within the State itself although arrangements would be made, with the permission of the Government of India, to throw it open to subscribers in British India. In appealing for public support to the loan, I expressed the hope that it would prove popular and afford the means of a safe investment to the savings of our people. I am glad to be able to state that my hope has been more than fulfilled. The amount of the loan was fixed at Rs. 100 lakhs and the terms of the issue were announced towards the close of June last. The loan list was kept open for three months, from 1st July to 30th September, and within this period the loan was largely over-subscribed and applications were received for more than 136 lakhs. The contributions by subscribers within the State exceeded Rs. 120 lakhs and His Highness the Maharaja is much pleased to find that the response to the loan by the public in Mysore was so hearty and substantial. I should like to acknowledge in this connection, the active help which the Bank of

Mysore gave to Government in placing the loan on the market. The total amount of subscriptions by and through the Bank exceeded Rs. 53 lakhs.

THE PAST YEAR'S ADMINISTRATION

Representative Institutions

6. *The Legislative Council*.—In accordance with the announcement made last year, the Legislative Council was reconstituted, the total number of members being raised from 21 to 30, of whom four are elected by the Representative Assembly, eight by direct election by the voters to the Assembly in the districts, and one by the Mysore University. Of the total number of members on the Council at present, 18 are non-officials and 12 officials. The Legislative Council was given the privilege of returning two members, one by election and another by nomination, to the Finance Committee.

Four meetings of the Council were held during the year and 13 measures passed into law.

7. *The Representative Assembly*.—The term of office of the members deputed by Municipal Councils, local boards and recognised associations was made to coincide with that of the members returned from the taluk electorates, as the present period, *viz.*, one year, was found far too short to permit of effective work by any member and also to avoid re-elections to the Legislative Council in the Representative Assembly should any such member have been elected by the Assembly. Provision has also been made for bye-elections in the case of vacancies. The qualification of voters has also been clearly defined and retired or

pensioned officers of the Mysore State Troops have been given the privilege to vote for members as well as to stand for election.

8. *The Economic Conference*.—The entire Economic Conference organization was re-constituted with effect from 1st January 1920. The establishments of the three Boards under the Conference were reduced to suit new conditions, and detailed instructions were issued regarding the work to be carried on in the districts. In place of the District Economic Superintendents, Secretaries have been sanctioned to the District Boards for carrying out economic work. The English and Kannada editions of the *Mysore Economic Journal* were regularly published. The Kannada edition has since been transferred to private agency. It has also been decided to arrange for the publication of the English edition by private enterprise from January next.

The eleventh session of the Mysore Economic Conference was held at Mysore in June last, and 46 subjects were considered.

FINANCE

9. I have fully dealt with the finances of the State in my last Birthday Address and shall therefore be brief on that topic here.

The revised estimates for the year which closed with June 1920 and the budget estimates for 1920-21 were considered at the last session of the Representative Assembly on the 27th and 29th May last and by the Legislative Council on the 15th and 16th June last. The revised estimates are for a total revenue of Rs. 3,29,02,000 and a total

expenditure of Rs. 3,33,73,000 resulting in a deficit of Rs. 4,71,000.

The current year's budget anticipates a total revenue of Rs. 3,15,15,000 and a total expenditure of Rs. 3,24,66,000.

10. As announced during the consideration of the budget at the last session, Government have sanctioned increased allowances to their subordinate employees on account of the prevailing high prices with effect from 1st July 1920. An increase ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per month, depending upon salary, has been granted to those in inferior service with a minimum of Rs. 12 in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and Rs. 10 in other places, and the employees in superior service get an enhancement of Rs. 8 per month for salaries up to Rs. 19 and of Rs. 10 for salaries between Rs. 20 and Rs. 100. It is estimated that these allowances involve an extra expenditure of Rs. 24 lakhs against Rs. 20 lakhs provided in the budget.

11. In my Address at the last Birthday Session I had stated that the Finance Committee would be requested to scrutinize the expenditure on Government establishments and submit their recommendations as to the retrenchments which might be effected without impairing the efficiency of the administration. They have just submitted the first instalment of their proposals which will be very carefully considered by Government. The problem of re-adjusting public expenditure, with a view to obtain all the economy possible without at the same time lowering the standard of our administration, is both a difficult and complicated task, but I hope the administrative

measures already sanctioned or referred to in this Address will have given you a sufficient assurance that Government will not allow the difficulties in their path to deter them from making an earnest and serious endeavour to effect as much economy as possible in the expenditure on establishments. I hope to be able to make a fuller statement on this subject when we meet again during the next Birthday Session.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

12. *Land Revenue*.—The adverse seasonal conditions of 1918-19 resulted in large arrears of land revenue, *viz.*, Rs. 20,77,849, being left uncollected at the end of the year, so that, inclusive of the current demand for 1919-20, the amount to be collected under this head during the current year was Rs. 1,30,43,967. Owing to the favourable seasonal conditions and the greater attention bestowed on collection work by the revenue officers, the collection during the current year reached the record figure of Rs. 1,18,73,104 as against Rs. 1,06,50,000 in the previous year, the total realizations amounting to 91 per cent of the entire demand as against 83 per cent in 1918-19.

13. The Vani Vilas Sagar Reservoir filled for the first time during the year and discharged $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet over the weir. The block system of irrigation which was introduced for a period of six years in the first instance was made more elastic and ordered to be extended for another six years, with additional facilities for raising crops on lands under the channels. The total area under the blocks is 11,435

acres, of which 9,268 acres are now under occupation. The area cultivated during the year was 7,316 acres, the largest on record. Out of the total demand of Rs. 78,743-7-2 inclusive of arrears, a sum of Rs. 74,629-6-7 was realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,114-0-7 at the end of the year. The extent under paddy rose from 3,236 acres to 4,707 acres with an average yield of ten pallas per acre.

14. Owing to the present financial stringency, Government have decided to defer action on the scheme relating to the conversion of the existing sub-taluks into taluks alluded to in my Address last year.

15. Orders have been passed regarding the lines on which re-settlement should be conducted in villages commanded by the Krishnaraja Sagara Channels. It has been decided that no departure from the established practice in such cases is necessary, and that the return for extra water which will in future be supplied from the channels may take the form of an additional percentage of increase in assessment in the case of lands only entitled to monsoon supply but which in future obtain water during the hot weather also, and that in regard to lands entitled to hot weather supply the increase should be restricted to what may fairly be due on account of the guarantee of supply in place of the uncertainty that prevailed before. It has also been decided that a proportionate rebate should be granted whenever such supply cannot be given for any reason.

16. The question of enhancing the remuneration of shanbhogs has been considered and it is

proposed to assess the potgi on the income of the *village* instead of the *firka* and also to increase the stationery allowance by 50 per cent. Orders may be expected early.

17. The Inam Commission appointed to consider and report on the various questions connected with the administration of inam villages and the reciprocal rights of inamdars and tenants, has submitted its report with a memorandum by two of its members suggesting some modifications in the proposals of the majority. Both the report and the memorandum deal with the questions referred to the Commission in an exhaustive and practical manner and Government hope that the completeness of the information collected and the ability with which it has been considered will enable them to settle this thorny problem with satisfaction.

18. *Revenue Survey and Inam.*—The introduction of revision settlement in the villages comprising the former Lakvalli Taluk has recently been notified and orders for the re-settlement of Magadi and Goribidnur Taluks are in course of issue.

The question of expediting the re-settlement operations long overdue in a large number of taluks has been receiving the serious attention of Government. It has been decided that the establishment under the Survey Superintendent should be strengthened so as to render it possible to re-settle at least four taluks a year, and arrangements are being made to obtain the loan of the services of a Settlement Officer from the Bombay Government for a period of three years for settlement work in the State. An officer of our Survey Department is

about to be sent on deputation to the Bombay Presidency to be trained in up-to-date systems of re-survey and settlement.

19. *Excise*.—The re-organization of the Excise Department was long overdue as the scale of establishment had practically remained stationary since 1903 although the work had increased enormously and the revenue more than doubled. In view of the unfavourable financial situation, however, only a part of the re-organization absolutely necessary in the interest of efficient administration could be taken up. The revision sanctioned relates chiefly to the scale of establishment of the District Excise Offices and the improvement in the pay and prospects of the subordinate executive, ministerial and menial staff of the department, at an extra cost of about Rs. 50,000 per annum.

The number of excise shops was reduced by 92, the strength of arrack having been reduced from 30° to 35° U.P. while the duty thereon was enhanced, at the same time, to Rs. 6 per gallon in the Bangalore City and to Rs. 5-4-0 in other parts of the State. Despite these measures, the excise revenue has shown a remarkable increase, reaching the record figure of Rs. 77,81,000 as against Rs. 70,65,000 in the previous year.

The Excise Licensing Boards in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the Kolar Gold Fields, which had been continued on a temporary basis since 1917, were made permanent.

20. *Forests*.—In order to ensure the prompt supply of fuel to the Iron Works at Benkipur when they should be ready to start operations, two Forest

Divisions—Tarikere and Benkipur—were formed during the year. The work of collection was started in April last and about 26,000 tons of fuel have been cut and 3,000 tons brought to the tram lines. Owing to the rise in the exchange value of the rupee and the unsettlement of the market for tanned hides, there was a large decline in the demand for tanning bark, resulting in great loss to bark merchants who had bid heavily for the leases for bark in anticipation of renewed activity in the trade consequent on the withdrawal of Government control. In order to prevent serious loss to the contractors, Government, after a careful consideration of the situation, postponed all collection during the year and further granted a rebate of 15 per cent of the total rent involving a remission of over $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees. The aggregate collections during the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 43,39,004.

21. To give effect to the policy of developing the economic resources of our forests, as foreshadowed in my Address last year, a Forest Economist was appointed. A beginning has been made in the examination of about 60 square miles of the Hassan Ghat forests by way of commencing a regular economic survey of our forests. About 12 samples of Ghat timbers have been converted into sleepers, rafters, and planks and are being air and water-seasoned. The installation of a dry kiln for the rapid seasoning of inferior and less durable timbers is under consideration, and the bark and leaves of likely forest trees are being subjected to chemical analyses with a view to determine their value as tanning materials. It is also under contemplation to

select and depute a suitable officer to America for training as a Forest Engineer.

22. As the arrears in regard to Forest Settlement have been fully worked out with the exception of only eight blocks, the appointment of the whole-time Forest Settlement Officer has been abolished, the remaining work being ordered to be attended to by the local Revenue Sub-Division Officers.

23. The relations between the several officers of the Forest Department and the Deputy Commissioners in the administration of forests were carefully defined with a view to ensure greater unity in the organization of the department, while at the same time, recognising the importance of consulting the Deputy Commissioners in regard to matters directly affecting the welfare of the raiyats.

24. *Income-Tax*.—The Income-Tax Regulation was passed by the Legislative Council and received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja in June last. Rules under the Regulation have been published and various notifications regarding exemptions from tax and investing officers with powers under the Regulation have also been issued. It may be mentioned that while in the adjoining Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, Tahsildars and Mamlatdars have been given the powers to call for returns and make assessments, in Mysore no officer below the rank of an Assistant Commissioner has been invested with such powers. For Bangalore and Mysore Cities, a special Collector of the grade of a Senior Assistant Commissioner has been appointed. An officer was placed on special duty for six months to attend to the preliminary work connected with the

Regulation and he has since been invested with the powers of a Commissioner under the Regulation. The Office of the Income-Tax Commissioner will be combined with that of the Excise Commissioner when the special appointment ceases. Tax on salaries paid by Government is being recovered at the time of disbursement and arrangements have been made with local authorities, companies and public associations as well as with certain private employers to recover tax on the salaries of their employees. Steps are being taken to ascertain the particulars of business carried on in the State by foreign companies, and assess and recover the tax due on their income. The tax being new in Mysore, people have doubtless some difficulty in preparing the returns of their income during the first year of its levy. The department has instructions to render all reasonable help in the preparation of returns of income and generally to assist the public by explaining the principles and provisions of the Regulation and removing misapprehensions.

PROTECTION

25. *Judicial*.—The Special Magistrates' Courts established under the scheme for the separation of judicial and executive functions in the districts of Bangalore, Shimoga, Mysore and Kadur are reported to be giving satisfaction. With a view to obviate inconvenience to the litigant public in having, in some cases, to travel long distances for relief, action is being taken to invest Bench Courts in taluk headquarters with powers to take cognizance of cases on complaint. It has not been possible, in view of the

present financial stringency to consider the question of the extension of the scheme to other districts this year. The system of trial by jury in sessions cases, introduced tentatively in the districts of Bangalore and Mysore, has been ordered to be continued till the end of June 1921. A new Munsiff's Court was established at Davangere with effect from July last. With a view to reduce the cost of litigation and expedite the administration of civil justice, Government have under consideration a proposal to enhance the small cause jurisdiction of Munsiffs and Sub-Judges.

26. *Police*.—The scheme sanctioned last year for the creation of posts of Assistant Superintendents of Police with a view to give relief to the Superintendents of the heavier districts was brought into force in Bangalore City and the Sub-Divisions of Chikballapur and Davangere. The appointment of an Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sagar, was kept in abeyance till the close of the year as the officer appointed thereto was retained at Sante-marahalli in charge of the temporary Frontier Patrol Establishment for regulating the export of foodstuffs.

Government have acceded to the repeated request of the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board for the transfer of the jurisdiction over the Kolar Gold Fields Railway Police from the Superintendent of Police, Railways and C.I.D., to the Superintendent of Police, Kolar Gold Fields.

The Maharaja's Police Medal instituted last year was awarded for the first time during this Dasara to Tirumalaswami Naidu, a constable in the Special

Reserve Police Force, for conspicuous gallantry shown in the arrest of a notorious criminal.

27. *Military*.—The Mysore Imperial Service Regiment and the Transport Corps whose distinguished services in the Field I narrated in detail last year, returned to Bangalore in February and were accorded a welcome in keeping with the splendid services they had rendered during the war. The Honourable the Resident, Mr. W. P. Barton, kindly presented the British decorations won by our gallant officers and men at a special levee held at the Residency on 2nd July 1920. His Highness was himself graciously pleased to present to our officers and men who had rendered distinguished service at the front the Mysore Ganda Bherunda decorations at the Durbar on the 23rd instant. The extra men in these units have been ordered to be demobilized and liberal concessions have been sanctioned in awarding pensions and gratuities to the men discharged on demobilization. The Mysore Soldiers' Board has paid particular attention during the year to the question of affording medical relief to wounded soldiers, of providing educational facilities to the children of men employed in the army, and also to the distribution of financial aid to dependents of these individuals. The Board has taken over the administration of the Imperial Service Troops War Fund. Among the measures sanctioned with a view to enhance the amenities of military life, may be mentioned the erection of a Recreation Hall in the Imperial Service Transport Corps Lines, and the facilities for the revival of the game of polo in the Mysore Horse.

28. *Medical*.—The recommendations of the special committee appointed to consider the question of extension of medical relief have been generally approved and will be given effect to as soon as the financial situation improves. The conversion of the Shimoga District Hospital into a well-equipped and up-to-date institution capable of serving the malnad will be given the first attention in the five years' programme chalked out by the committee. A female dispensary at Davangere and another at Kallurkatte were sanctioned during the year.

The administrative control of the Epidemic Diseases Hospitals at Bangalore and Mysore has been ordered to be transferred to the Medical Department. A separate cadre for women medical officers and subordinates has been constituted. The establishments of the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, the Maternity Hospitals at Mysore, Bangalore and Robertsonpet and of the Senior Surgeon's Office were revised.

29. *Malnad Improvement*.—The members will be glad to hear that in accordance with their representations the Malnad Improvement Central Committee was re-organized and the defects in its constitution rectified. The heads of departments, whose co-operation is necessary in the formulation of schemes for malnad improvement, were made members of the Central Committee under the Chairmanship of a Member of Government. Six non-official representatives, two from each of the malnad districts, were also appointed to the Committee which will hereafter meet once a quarter in one of the headquarter towns of the malnad districts or at

Bangalore, as may be necessary. It is expected that the personal attention which a Member of Government will in future be able to pay to the improvement of the malnad with the direct co-operation of the heads of departments, will obviate the delays that were unavoidable under the old constitution of the Committee and ensure rapid progress. The District Committees were also re-organized so as to serve as subordinate agencies for carrying on the work under the directions of the Central Committee.

PROGRESS, MORAL AND MATERIAL

30. *Education—Secondary Education.*—In accordance with the announcement made in my Address last year, fees have been abolished in Middle School classes in Government schools and grants equivalent to the loss of fee income have been sanctioned to aided agencies who have adopted this system. With a view to provide suitable buildings for secondary schools, sanction has been accorded to the continuance of the allotment of two lakhs of rupees per annum for the next five years. A scheme of relieving teachers has been sanctioned to provide against the contingency of disturbance to regular work whenever permanent teachers go on leave. The S.S.L.C. Rules have been revised so as to permit candidates to appear for the examination by private study provided they had once appeared from any public institution. Rules regarding the recognition of aided secondary schools have been issued.

31. *Primary Education.*—Most of the existing Government primary schools were improved in respect of staff and accommodation and the scale of

pay for primary school masters standardized, based on the strength of the school. The compulsory education scheme has been introduced into all the 240 notified centres. A special committee was appointed to recommend type designs for school buildings and their report is now under the consideration of the Government.

32. *Women's Education.*—An Inspectress and five Assistant Inspectresses have been appointed for the inspection of girls' schools and orders have been issued for the appointment of an expert lady Technical Assistant to supervise Women's Industrial Education under the control of the Inspectress. With a view to obtain a larger number of women teachers, increased stipends have been sanctioned to private students and enhanced rates of acting allowances to substitutes for teachers under training. The Upper Secondary classes attached to the Empress Girls' High School, Tumkur, and the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, were abolished for want of adequate attendance.

33. *Education of Special Communities.*—To facilitate the inspection of the Hindustani schools in the malnad, the appointment of a third District Inspector for that area has been sanctioned and the entire jurisdiction of the Hindustani inspectorate re-adjusted. The inspectorate of girls' schools has been strengthened by the appointment of two Assistant Inspectresses for Hindustani schools. Boards of visitors have been constituted with a view to secure improvement in the efficiency of these schools. The whole scheme for the expansion of education among the depressed classes has been examined and the

policy that Government propose to pursue in this matter laid down. It has been decided that it is far more useful to increase the number of rural panchama schools rather than concentrate panchama education in the boarding institutions which could, under any circumstances, only provide for a small minority. Instructions have been issued to open panchama schools wherever a minimum of 20 pupils can be secured, and the boarding institutions at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur are proposed to be developed to the fullest extent in order to provide teachers for the panchama schools in rural areas. The measure of throwing open all Government and aided schools to the depressed classes has, I am glad to say, proved a success on the whole, and I venture to express the hope that the advantages of intermingling with other communities which the members of this unfortunate community will obtain in the future will hasten their social improvement. Liberal scholarships have been sanctioned for panchamas studying in English schools.

Special attention was paid to the opening, maintenance and equipment of schools for the military classes.

34. *Special Education.*—The syllabuses of commercial schools and examinations were revised and a Board for commercial education appointed.

Among the other measures sanctioned may be mentioned the revision of rules relating to hostels, the opening of Natural Science sections in certain high schools, the institution of stipends to private candidates undergoing training as teachers, the revision of the foreign scholarship rules, the

re-organization of the Central Book Depot, the encouragement of the institution of private hostels, and the increase in the rate of certain scholarships.

Government have under their careful consideration the opinions received from the public on the memorandum on educational policy which was published last year. A comprehensive order on the memorandum and the opinions received thereon, indicating the principles on which the educational policy of the State will in future be based, is about to issue.

35. *University*.—The Mysore University has suffered a grievous loss in the death of *Rajamantrapravina* Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., C.I.E., the first Vice-Chancellor. Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy in the University of Calcutta, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor and will take charge of his duties early in January next. Government feel confident that, under the guidance of this eminent educationist, the future development of the University on sound lines is assured.

A Faculty in teaching will be started from 1st July 1921, preparations for the same being made in the meantime. Eight lectures were delivered under the scheme of Extension Lectures in Mysore, Bangalore, Chikballapur and Hassan and a hostel was started for the students of the Engineering College. M. A. and B. Com. Examinations were held for the first time in the year. The results of all the examinations held by the University were fairly satisfactory, and out of the three candidates that came out successful in the M. A. Degree Examination in

the English language, two were ladies. The second Convocation of the University was held on the 10th October 1919 when His Highness the Chancellor presided and Sir Abdur Rahim, K.C.I.E., addressed the graduates. After the new Vice-Chancellor joins duty, Government propose to review the entire working of the University since its establishment, and lay down the lines of work in future.

36. *Industries and Commerce Department.*—Loans for industrial purposes to the aggregate value of Rs. 2,16,200 were sanctioned during the year. The Central Industrial Workshop turned out goods to the value of Rs. 1,66,000 and made experiments in the manufacture of new machinery. The manufacture of soap in the Government Factory has proved a commercial success and applications for its transfer to private enterprise have been made to Government. In view of the fact that a number of questions connected with the development of the soap industry are still unsolved, Government have decided to keep it under their control for some time longer. The value of outturn in the factory during the year is estimated at Rs. 1,09,353. The metal factory has also been doing very good work, having manufactured goods worth over a lakh and five thousand rupees. An extension of the factory has recently been sanctioned by Government. The art workshop gives promise of affording employment to a large number of workers. The Government Weaving Factory has steadily increased its output and its results appear to demonstrate the practicability of installing power looms driven by electricity in the homes

of our weavers. Government have passed orders re-organizing the Home Industries Institutes at Bangalore and Mysore.

The commercial section was engaged in the compilation of statistics in connection with trade and commerce.

37. *The Mysore Iron Works.*—Dr. Smeeth was placed on special duty in connection with supplies of ore and flux for the Iron Works at Benkipur, the name of which has since been changed, under His Highness' orders, to Bhadrappuri. A Superintendent of mining operations was employed and preliminary work was carried on at the ore mine at Kemmangundi. About 220,000 cubic feet of excavations were made and 100,000 cubic feet of ores stacked. A detailed survey of the rope line which descends the side of the Kemmangundi gorge from the mines to the valley below along which the ore is proposed to be transported, has been completed and plans, etc., have been prepared for the whole line. Quotations for the plant have been received and are under the consideration of Government.

Two-feet Gauge Tramway lines aggregating a length of a little over 47 miles have been sanctioned in connection with the industry. Preliminary work is being pushed on, the outlay incurred on it during the year being about $4\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs of rupees.

Orders for all the machinery, plate work, castings and structural materials have been placed taking advantage of the favourable exchange situation. A large portion of the plant has been received. The foundations for the blast furnace, hot-stoves,

retorts and coolers have been completed. Plate work for all these has been erected and rivetted and the remaining works are in hand. It is expected that the construction works will be completed by about the close of 1921.

38. *Sandal Oil Factories.*—The factories took delivery of about 1,488 tons of sandalwood. There was good demand for oil but the profits were greatly affected by the rise in exchange. The position of the industry has been recently reviewed and the policy for its future development laid down.

39. *Joint Stock Companies.*—Six new joint stock companies were registered during the year and the total number of companies working at the end of the year was 95, their authorised and paid-up capitals having increased from Rs. 1,33,30,100 and Rs. 52,69,605, respectively to Rs. 1,68,00,100 and Rs. 66,43,002 respectively. Of the more important new concerns that have since come into existence may be mentioned the Sri Krishnarajendra Cotton Mill, Mysore, which was started under the gracious patronage of His Highness the Maharaja.

40. *Agriculture.*—Good propagandist work was done by the department during the year, and 1,498 demonstrations were held and about 1,000 ploughs and 1,700 other implements sold to the public. An improved strain of seed ragi, obtained as a result of continued experiments at the Government farms, was distributed to raiyats and about 4,000 acres are reported to be under this crop during the year, permitting of a much larger expansion in the years to come. As a result of the efforts of the department, Red Mauritius and

other high yielding varieties of cane have been planted on 1,500 to 2,000 acres of land. The use of commercial fertilizers and other manures is growing in popularity, and there is unmistakable evidence that our agriculturists are turning to the department for guidance and assistance as never before. Experiments were conducted at the Government farms and a bulletin on ragi cultivation, embodying the experience gained by the department during nine years of research and experiment, was published. The Pest Act was brought into force in two areas in the State for the control of *kole roga* in arecanut. No coercive measures were necessary and the results were highly successful, the disease having been entirely absent from the areas treated.

41. A Live-Stock Expert was appointed early this year, and a preliminary study of the cattle and sheep of the State has been completed by him. It will be his primary duty to investigate questions relating to the improvement of live-stock in the State and to submit proposals for the orders of Government. The control of the Civil Veterinary Department has been transferred from the Revenue Department to the Agricultural Department.

The length of the course in the Hebbal Agricultural School has been extended from two to three years in order that a more thorough training may be given to the men who are proposed to be recruited to strengthen the departmental staff.

42. *Sericulture*.—Sericulture made good progress during the year, the area under mulberry having increased by over 10,000 acres. The increase was largest in the districts of Mysore,

Kolar and Hassan, where large areas were planted with cuttings supplied by the department. The staff was strengthened by the employment of a Japanese expert who devoted special attention to experimental work. Government have recently sanctioned the extension of his services for a further term of two years. They have also been contemplating the employment of a Japanese lady expert to help in introducing foot-reeling as a cottage industry in the State. Recent efforts to introduce Mysore silk into France disclosed the necessity of establishing power-reeling if we should seek to obtain a footing for our silk in the markets of Europe. Government have sanctioned the establishment of a filature which will be set up as soon as the necessary plant can be obtained from Italy. The headquarters of the Superintendent of Sericulture was transferred to Mysore, and the department was reorganized and placed under the control of the Director of Agriculture.

43. *Co-operation*.—Special attention was paid to the consolidation of work in the existing societies and the development of non-credit forms of co-operation. Revised bye-laws were issued under the Co-operative Societies' Regulation, after consulting the Chief Court and eliciting public opinion. There were 1,402 societies with a membership of 92,679 and a working capital of Rs. 78 lakhs at the end of the year. The audit was separated from inspection work and has resulted in close and more frequent supervision. A sum of Rs. 20,000 has been advanced to the Weavers' Co-operative Societies, and arrangements have been made to supply about 200 pallas of

select varieties of ragi to about 50 societies for cultivation under the expert supervision of the officers of the Agricultural Department.

His Highness the Yuvaraja graciously distributed the ten prizes instituted by him during the Provincial Co-operative Conference held last year, one to the best Industrial Co-operative Society, one to the best Agricultural Co-operative Society and the remaining eight to the best Credit Society in each district.

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENTS

44. *Public Works.*—The total expenditure on public works from all sources during the year 1919-20 amounted to about Rs. 62 lakhs. The construction of the Krishnaraja Sagara Dam was proceeded with and the temporary weir gap was raised from +63 feet to +75 feet during the year. The turbine, high level irrigation, and scouring sluices on the north bank were also constructed. The members will be glad to hear that the extra storage of 12 feet renders it possible to give summer supply in the lower channels from January 1921. The top of the Dam on the south Bank is at +107 feet and that on the north bank at +100 feet. Statistics regarding the work on the low level channels and the allied works connected with Krishnaraja Sagara are given in Part II of the Address.

In order that an adequate return on the large capital outlay incurred on the Dam and allied works may be obtained as early as practicable, Government have sanctioned a few administrative changes so that effective steps may be taken for the inception and execution of channel extensions. The direct control

of the Dam Construction Division has been placed under the Chief Engineer, Cauvery Valley Irrigation, thus setting free the Superintending Engineer, whose headquarters has been removed to Mysore, to attend to the estimates and the preparation of projects necessary for the further development of irrigation above and below the reservoir.

It is proposed to investigate the scheme of a reservoir across the Badra at Lakkavalli and also of one across the Kumudwati at Anjanapur in the Shimoga District. Administrative sanction has been accorded to a scheme for improving the water-supply of Mysore City at a cost of about 15 lakhs of rupees which will be taken up as funds become available. The existing circles of superintendence were reorganized during the year and their jurisdiction revised so as to make them geographically compact and administratively efficient. The project sub-divisions which were formed two years ago for the preparation of irrigation projects were abolished and the scale for draftsmen revised under a provincial cadre. Government consider that the establishment in the Public Works Department can be curtailed in view of the construction of work and propose to issue orders soon reorganizing the department to suit present conditions.

45. *Electrical.*—The work on the 6th Installation at Sivasamudram is well in hand and an outlay of Rs. 1,56,000 was incurred on it up to the end of June 1920. It is expected that the extension of the Generating Station will soon be completed and it will be ready to receive the new 4,000 H P. Generator as soon as it arrives. The new Transformer

Station at Bangalore was completed and brought into use in June 1920, and the electrification of the pumping plant at Soldevanhalli was executed two months before. The net earnings of the Cauvery Power Scheme during the year were about Rs. 9,96,000 representing a return of about 8 per cent on capital outlay. It is gratifying to note that in the city of Bangalore, the total day-load which comprises mainly of power-load, is in excess of night demand which represents chiefly the lighting-load. This is an indication that the advantages of electric drive for industrial purposes are becoming more and more recognized.

46. *Railways*.—As a result of the resumption of the Nanjangud-Bangalore and Birur-Shimoga sections, the work of the Railway Department has increased largely, the total open mileage worked by the State agency at present being 372 miles. 74·99 miles of metre gauge lines, and 57·10 miles of 2 feet gauge tramway are also under construction. The provision of additional rolling stock has become a measure of urgent importance, while, at the same time, owing to the industrial conditions prevailing abroad, it is very difficult to secure adequate supplies. The Mysore-Arsikere Section has been able to show a slightly enhanced return compared to that obtained last year owing to the running of an additional shuttle train between Mysore and Hole-Narasipur. A reorganization of the Traffic Department resulting in the formation of two Traffic District Offices has been sanctioned, as the concentration of administrative and executive work relating to the department in the Traffic Manager was not satisfactory.

The Railway Audit Department has also been reorganized and in view of heavier working expenses, the 3rd class passenger fares on the State Railways have been raised to the standard prevailing on other Railways.

47. The experience gained in working the State Railways has disclosed a number of defects in the present administrative arrangements of the Railway Department. It has become necessary to relieve the Agent from his duties as Secretary to Government, in order that he may have more time at his disposal for inspection work and also bring to early completion the lines under construction. It has also been found possible to combine the offices of Carriage and Loco Superintendents under a single head ; and these and other administrative changes, with a view to effect economy in railway administration, have recently been sanctioned and will soon be brought into effect.

48. *Geological.*—The reorganization of this department to which I referred in my Address last year, was brought into effect. It is expected that the administrative arrangements sanctioned will enable a more thorough investigation of the mineral possibilities of the State, while, at the same time, the completion of the geological survey will receive adequate attention and be carried on systematically. The Department of Mines and Explosives now placed under the control of the Chief Inspector of Mines has entirely been separated from that of Geology.

49. A committee which was appointed to go into the whole question of exploitation of minerals in the State submitted detailed recommendations in

regard to the alterations that might be made in the prospecting and mineral licenses in use, and suggested several modifications in the existing rules. Government have passed orders on their recommendations and have laid down a definite policy calculated to encourage the development of mineral resources by private enterprise, while keeping efficient control in the hands of Government. In order to encourage *bona fide* local private enterprise, the members will be glad to hear that Government have laid down that, other things being equal, natives of Mysore by birth or domicile should be preferred in the issue of licenses and that in special cases notifications should be issued calling for applications from such persons for specified minerals.

Pending further investigation as to the requirements of local industries and the available supplies of material, specific ores and minerals have been ordered to be reserved for Government purposes and no applications will ordinarily be entertained in respect of them.

50. The total output of bar gold during the year was 488,056 ounces, of the approximate value of Rs. 2,55,87,970 compared with 487,484 ounces of the value of Rs. 2,51,11,749 in 1918-19. The amount of royalty payable to Government during 1919-20 is approximately Rs. 14,10,661 as against as Rs. 14,30,480 paid in 1918-19.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

51. *Local Boards*.—The development of economic work in the district which was hitherto being attended to by District and Taluk Progress

Committees; has been transferred during the year to the District and the Taluk Board and the bill to amend the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation in this respect is under consideration. Rules for the levy of tolls by Local Boards have been issued. Most of the local bodies have elected non-official Vice-Presidents, and rules defining their duties have been framed. In order to ensure better progress in the sinking of drinking water wells which are urgently required all over the State, the contribution leviable from the raiyats was reduced from one-half to one-third, and in the case of depressed classes and in emergent instances, work was ordered to be done at the cost of Government.

52. *Municipal*.—Dewan Bahadur *Rajasabha-bhushana* K. P. Puttana Chetty C.I.E., retired from his appointment, as Honorary President of the Premier Municipality in the State, after holding the office for seven years. The excellent work which was done in the municipality during the period of his office under his able guidance and control is well known to you all. The Town Municipal Councils at Tumkur and Kolar were given the privilege of electing their own Presidents. The election rules for Town Municipal Councils were modified. I shall advert latter on to the action that has been taken with a view to regularize and develop the resources of local bodies by Government.

MINOR DEPARTMENTS

53. *Muzrai*.—The members will be interested to hear that the available surpluses at the credit of various muzrai institutions have been consolidated

and formed into a fund called the General Muzrai Fund which will be invested and the interest accruing therefrom utilised for the benefit of muzrai institutions and also for other purposes not inconsistent with the object of the original endowment. It has been calculated that these surpluses amount to Rs. 5,00,920 consisting of securities and cash from which an annual interest of Rs. 20,313 is expected. A sum of Rs. 10,000 out of this fund will in future be set apart for special improvements to muzrai institutions by way of supplementing the annual Government grant of Rs. 10,000 ; Rs. 7,820 will be utilised towards the cost of a special engineering establishment ; and the balance for the institution of a few central schools for teaching the meaning and method of temple worship. Orders have also been issued for the formation of another fund called the Muzrai Establishment Fund to meet the charges of the establishment engaged in muzrai work in various offices of the State, the details of which will be found in Part II of the Address.

54. *Archæology*.—Orders were passed on the recommendations of the Committee appointed to report on the measures necessary for the better preservation of the ancient monuments in the State. The members are aware that the State is rich in monuments of great historical and archæological interest worthy of careful preservation for the benefit of the future generations. Some attention was bestowed in the past on the restoration and repairs of a few of the Hoysala structures but a great deal still remains to be done specially in the direction of systematic inspection of

the monuments with a view to prevent them from falling into ruins. The committee have proposed a list of 163 monuments worthy of careful preservation all of which will in future be inspected annually by the Revenue Sub-Division Officers, the more important among them being also visited every year by the Director of Archæological Researches. Provision has been made for the annual maintenance as well as special repairs that may be needed for their conservation. Government have also in contemplation the enactment of a special law for the protection of ancient monuments on the lines of the Government of India Act, VII of 1904.

55. *Census*.—The Sixth Decennial Census of Mysore will be taken on the night of 18th March 1921 synchronously with the rest of India. A Superintendent of Census has been appointed and the census divisions have been constituted. The first part of the Mysore Census Code was issued, and house-numbering, and the final constitution of the census divisions are now in progress. In view of the public interest evinced in industrial conditions in recent years, an endeavour will be made in the forthcoming census to pay increased attention to the collection of statistical and general information bearing on the industrial and economic side of the life of the people.

PROGRAMME OF WORK

56. I have concluded a brief survey of the more important facts in the administration of the State during the past year and you will no doubt expect me to indicate, in a general way, in accordance

with precedent, the work before us. It may be conveniently grouped under three distinct heads :—

(1) Improvement in the efficiency of the administration, (2) Development of the resources of the State, (3) Increasing the efficiency and promoting the well-being of the people.

I. Improvement in the Efficiency of the Administration.

57. (i) *The Institution of a Central Board for the Recruitment of the Staff of Government Offices.*—

The importance of having a carefully considered system of office procedure in Government offices as an indispensable condition of efficient administration has always been recognised by Government. The Efficiency Audit Staff of the General and Revenue Secretariat has, for several years past, been engaged in preparing manuals of office procedure with a view to systematise and co-ordinate work in offices and also in inspecting Government offices whenever required in order to correct and minimise errors in procedure. The policy that dictated the appointment of the Efficiency Audit Officer has been vindicated in the report of the Government of India Secretariat Procedure Committee on which the orders of the Government of India were announced the other day. The Committee strongly recommend the appointment of an officer called the Inspector of Office Procedure with duties more or less similar to those assigned to the Efficiency Audit Officer. The reports of the Efficiency Audit Officer have revealed the primary importance of establishing a uniform system of recruitment for Public Offices, if any permanent improvement in their work should be

secured. The Secretariat Procedure Committee also recommend that such recruitment should be made through the agency of a Central Board called the 'Staff Selection Board' specially constituted for the purpose. It stands to reason that a Board can more easily establish closer relations with all sources of recruitment than any head of a single department to whom this is always a troublesome responsibility as he lacks the necessary machinery. It is likely that a more adequate representation of all communities in public offices can be secured, if the recruitment is made by means of a Central Board rather than by heads of departments acting independently of one another. A further advantage which will be secured by such a system is that salaries for similar ministerial work in all departments can by this means be made more or less uniform which is not the case at present. Without committing themselves to any definite course of action, Government propose to examine whether the system of recruitment that will in future be adopted in the offices in the Government of India may not with advantage be adopted in our Government offices also.

58. (ii) *Relieving the Chief Engineer of his duties as Secretary to Government, P. W. D.*—The Offices of Secretary to Government in Public Works Department and the Chief Engineer have always been combined in Mysore as they have been in British India. The Public Works Department is one of our largest spending departments and the disadvantage of burdening the head of this department with office work necessitated by his secretarial duties to the detriment of his inspection work cannot fail to strike

any one. The Public Works Re-organization Committee which was appointed by the Government of India a few years ago condemns the present practice and recommends a separation of these duties now combined in a single officer. Instances have frequently come to the notice of Government within the last year or two clearly pointing to the fact that greater scrutiny of the expenditure of public funds in the department can be secured and a more adequate return on the money spent can be expected if the head of this department is relieved of his secretarial functions. I have already mentioned that the Agent of the Mysore Railways will also be relieved of his duties as Secretary to Government. It is proposed to combine the secretarial duties under Railways and Public Works in one officer and Government have selected for this post Mr. Dove Wilson who has considerable experience of both Railways and Public Works and who is not a stranger to Mysore. I may also mention that it will be a part of Mr. Dove Wilson's duty to investigate at once into the entire railway administration of the State and suggest such changes as may be necessary.

59. (iii) *Re-organization of the Industries and Commerce Department.*—The Industries and Commerce Department is in urgent need of re-organization. You are aware that the work relating to this department is a "Transferred" subject in British India and it has been stated by a high authority that the Department of Industries will be "the severest test of the new constitution." The difficulty lies in devising measures suited to our peculiar industrial conditions and intended to be

carried out by a Government agency not suited for work on business lines. The ability to initiate and manage large industrial concerns is not easily acquired and it is more difficult of acquisition at the present time owing to the growing demands of labour complicating all questions relating to industrial enterprise. The experience gained in working the department during the past few years points out certain defects in organization which will be put right at an early date.

60. (iv) *Improvement in the Efficiency of Local Administration.*—An Improvement in the resources of our local bodies is a crying necessity, for it is obvious that their efficiency is hampered by their poverty. Both our municipalities and district boards are in a condition of chronic impecuniousness and no improvement in local administration can be hoped for until fresh avenues for developing their resources are opened out to them.

An examination of the present system of municipal taxation, for instance, discloses that it is really based on orders issued during the days of the Chief Commissioners and has no relation to the Municipal Regulation under which the administration is purported to be carried on. Moreover, there is a marked tendency in even the premier city municipalities of the State to depend on Government grants for the satisfaction of even their primary wants. The income obtained from water and lighting taxes, for instance, in Bangalore and Mysore Cities, is totally inadequate to meet the actual expenses. In one of his addresses to this Assembly Sir M. Visvesvaraya said: “It is important that the people

should be emancipated from the habit of petitioning Government for every small want and every petty grievance." It seems to be equally important to emancipate our local bodies from this unhealthy dependence on Government for the satisfaction of wants that should be a legitimate charge on local resources.

All that I have said above regarding municipalities is equally true of district boards. The whole position of these local bodies was reviewed in detail during the past year and the directions in which fresh sources of income may be tapped have been indicated. The revenue from the Mohatarfa-tax which has been made over to the boards is capable of expansions. Again, the direct taxes in municipalities are capable of revision. While the indirect taxes such as octroi and tolls have largely increased amounting at present to 56 per cent of the annual municipal income, the direct taxes on buildings, etc., have remained stationary for several years past. Government hope, in future years, municipalities and district boards will be largely self-supporting in the satisfaction of their primary wants.

II. The Development of the Resources of the State.

61. (i) *Care and Maintenance of our Irrigation Works.*—The State is fortunate in possessing a most carefully elaborated system of irrigation by tanks, the capitalised value of which is estimated at over 7 crores of rupees. But no satisfactory methods have yet been devised to maintain this valuable property in an efficient condition. By the ancient custom of the country it is the duty of raiyats holding lands

under irrigation tanks to maintain them in an efficient condition, and although the obligation has not been questioned, it has never been satisfactorily discharged. In 1866, the late Mr. Bowring, then Chief Commissioner, said: "Of late years the raiyats have silently ignored their obligations and the whole duty and cost of repairing tanks both in regard to the requisite labour and materials have fallen on Government." But it was manifestly impossible for Government to undertake the petty annual repairs of over 26,000 tanks scattered all over the State and the Raiyats' liability was re-imposed by the issue of rules in 1873 which are practically in force today. There has, however, been great difficulty in enforcing them owing to the decline of the communal spirit, the absenteeism of landlords and the absence of any penalty for non-performance. Various methods have been tried in recent years either by way of commuting the liability by the imposition of an acreage cess or of attempting to revive the communal spirit by the formation of village statutory bodies under the Tank Panchayet Regulation. None of the measures has proved successful so far. Government have endeavoured during the year to provide a solution, the chief features of which are the contribution by Government of the cost of half the repairs by remission of the Irrigation cess to the villages that discharge this duty satisfactorily, the imposition of a penalty equivalent to double the cost of maintenance in the case of defaulting raiyats, and the delegation of this duty to Village Improvement Committees wherever Tank Panchayets have not been formed. I would

earnestly request the members of this Assembly to afford their full and hearty co-operation in giving a trial to the rules now framed; for, I am sure you recognise that the agricultural prosperity of our State greatly depends on the careful preservation of its invaluable irrigational assets.

62. (ii) *Relations of the State with the Indian Institute of Science.*—The report of the Chemical Services Committee proves the urgent importance of establishing Chemical Research Institutes if Government should desire to promote industrial enterprise under our present conditions in India. The Committee recommend the constitution of an All-India Chemical Service and the establishment of Research Institutes under provincial control in various parts of the country together with an Imperial Institute with advisory functions under the Government of India. The Governing body of the Indian Institute of Science has also come to the conclusion that a change in the main object with which it was originally established, namely, that of providing a post-graduate University training, is called for by the present trend of conditions in India. Government are naturally keenly interested in these questions and have under their consideration the changes in their relations with the Indian Institute of Science which they will submit for the decision of the Government of India when the question of the future constitution of the Institute comes up before them for consideration.

63. (iii) *Financial Facilities to Trade and Industry.*—(a) *The Bank of Mysore.*—During the early part of this year the Government appointed a

committee presided over by the First Member of Council to consider and report the directions in which the work of the Bank of Mysore may be improved. Since its establishment seven years ago, the Bank has made steady progress but the resources at its disposal are not adequate for meeting the growing demands of business and a large portion of the trade of the State is still untouched. There was also a gradual decrease in the ratio of capital and reserve to deposits which were expanding rapidly, and no action had been taken in regard to the transfer of Treasury work to the Bank as contemplated at the time of its establishment. Government have recently passed orders on the recommendations of the Committee. The policy that dictated the establishment by Government aid of a private banking institution in the State has been abundantly vindicated in the signal assistance which the Bank of Mysore has rendered in the flotation of the recent loan, and Government expect that, after the measures now sanctioned are brought into force, the Bank will gain in prestige and financial standing and will be of even greater assistance in developing the resources of the State.

64. (b) *The Co-operative Movement.*—Government have recently announced the appointment of a committee on co-operation. The co-operative movement has caught on in Mysore quite as effectually as in other parts of India so that we have at present 1,400 societies serving 92,600 members with a working capital of Rs. 78 lakhs. But there are certain unsatisfactory features about it which the Government would be glad to have examined by

an expert committee. The movement has not thriven in the malnad part of the State which is probably in greater need of an agency for cheap credit than the maidan and associations for other than credit purposes have hardly succeeded anywhere. Even in regard to the work done in the field of credit it was revealed in an investigation of the affairs of 350 societies that the financial indebtedness of the members had undergone no change except that half of it was transferred from the sowcar to the society and that their assets had increased by 16 per cent. Government have been fortunate in securing as Chairman of the Committee one of the well-known members of the Committee on Co-operation appointed by the Government of India a few years ago.

III. Increasing the efficiency and promoting the well-being of the people

65. I have already explained that the educational measures the Government propose to adopt with a view to increase the efficiency of the people will be dealt with in the order on the Educational Memorandum which will soon be published and I have also dealt with the revision in the constitution of the Malnad Improvement Committee in order to ensure due attention to the problems presented by that part of the State. The only other matters to which a brief allusion may be made under this head are (1) the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes and (2) the problems of City Improvement.

66. (1) *Amelioration of the Condition of the Depressed Classes.*—The question of improving the condition of the depressed classes was very ably discussed at the Birthday Session of the Representative Assembly and also at one of the meetings of the Economic Development Board. As you will easily recognise, the question is not free from difficulties. There is no doubt that some sort of State action is called for as the depressed classes, in their present condition, are incapable of self-help and it is impossible to expect any private agency to co-ordinate the work of a number of Government departments whose active sympathy and support are essential if any real improvement is to be effected in their condition. But it will not do to minimise the danger of unsettling the minds of a large community and withdrawing its members from the work they are now accustomed to without, at the same time, providing them with avenues of employment suited to their roused aspirations. In any case, the problem of ameliorating the condition of nearly one-sixth of our population at present sunk in poverty and ignorance is far too stupendous a task to be tackled even by a Government agency however well-equipped. The question as to the best lines on which this might be attempted has recently been referred to a committee, whose report will be earnestly awaited by Government.

67. (2) *Problems of City Improvement.*—(a) *In Bangalore.*—Government have reviewed in detail the work done in connection with the city improvement in Bangalore since the constitution of the first Improvement Committee in 1889. A sum of over

Rs. 52 lakhs has been spent in Bangalore in providing the city with drinking water, electric lighting, in measures relating to drainage and in laying out its extensions. New problems have arisen with the advent of new conditions consequent on the growth of the city in size, population and importance. Government have indicated the new improvements urgently needed which are estimated to cost about Rs. 13 lakhs, to finance which a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs per annum has been sanctioned. The Improvement Committee has been reconstituted in order to carry out this programme. The city has never been provided with a proper drainage system. A comprehensive scheme, capable of being taken up in sections and estimated to cost in the aggregate about 18½ lakhs of rupees, has been prepared. Government have promised to pay half the cost of the scheme provided the balance required is found by the Municipal Council. The entire system of water-supply, which was laid out over 25 years ago, requires renovation and extension. An expert committee has been appointed to go into the whole question and submit a report.

(b) *In Mysore.*—The improvement of the Mysore City commenced with the establishment of a Special Sanitary Division under the late Mr. Standish Lee in 1892. A sum of Rs. 52 lakhs has also been spent in Mysore up-to-date in the acquisition of properties in congested areas, in sewerage and drainage works, laying out of extensions, water-supply and model house building. Still, it cannot be said that the sanitary condition of the capital city is all that can be desired. The

sewerage and drainage works are not yet complete and sufficient attention has not been paid to house connection. All the population displaced in consequence of the acquisition of properties has not been provided with houses. The construction of new houses in order to avoid over-crowding is an urgent necessity. The further improvements required are divided into two classes, productive and non-productive, the former to be financed by means of loans and the latter out of an annual State grant of Rs. 4½ lakhs.

68. With a view to enable the cities to carry out their productive works and to solve the housing problem, it is absolutely necessary that the two premier municipalities should evolve some means of raising loans from the general public. Government have indicated that they are prepared to consider any workable scheme involving a reasonable contribution from State funds to bridge the difference between the rate of interest at which they have to borrow and the rate they charge for their loans. The great example which has recently been set by Bombay is likely to be largely copied by the other leading cities in India and Government earnestly trust that the local authorities responsible for the administration of our two premier municipalities will not be slow to appeal to the civic patriotism of their moneyed classes to finance schemes of local importance.

CONCLUSION

69. I have now placed before you the most salient features of the past year's administration and

some of the more important questions now demanding your attention. The march of events elsewhere has begun to affect us in a manner to which we were not accustomed before the War and it is therefore of vital importance to us to organize and strengthen our social and economic fabric so as to be able to rely more and more on our own resources and be less at the mercy of these unknown factors. The violent convulsions through which society has passed in many parts of the world—though we have been fortunately free from their direct effects—the breaking up of class privileges and distinctions, and an increasing political consciousness have made the demand for equality of opportunities more and more insistent throughout the world and the problem of the advancement of the relatively backward classes without in any way affecting the progress of the community as a whole is the one that is pressing itself for solution everywhere and is also engaging our most anxious consideration. Political reforms of a far-reaching character are in the process of introduction in British India and the whole political atmosphere is in a state of violent disturbance through various causes. These changes do not at present directly affect us, our conditions being so different. In all questions of imperial policy that may involve the interests of the State, the powers of His Highness the Maharaja to safeguard them remain unaffected. With us, there is no cleavage between official and non-official interests and there is already considerable association of the non-official element in the ordinary administration. Subject to certain limitations, imposed by the nature of our constitutions,

His Highness the Maharaja has been graciously pleased to give the people ample opportunities to place their views before his Government on all important legislative, fiscal and administrative measures and to take a considerable part in the administration. It is for you to take full advantage of these opportunities, to make yourselves more and more responsible for local affairs, to strengthen the foundations of the existing assemblies and councils, and qualify yourselves for an increased share in the administration. The financial situation also needs at present your earnest co-operation. The increasing demands of a progressive administration and the policy we have adopted of a large expansion in education and providing assistance to the people in the development of agriculture and industries, have made the problem one of the greatest difficulty at a time when our resources have been affected by causes over which we have no control. You will appreciate the complexity, the importance and the gravity of the various economic, social and other problems that Government are called upon to solve and I feel confident that I am not appealing in vain to your patriotism and public spirit when I ask you to co-operate in carrying out the beneficent intentions of our beloved Ruler for the advancement of his people and the improvement of the administration of his State.

PART II

The principal facts relating to the administration during 1919-20 have been dealt with in Part I of the Address. Matters of minor importance will now be referred to.

General Administration

70. A competitive examination for recruitment to the Civil Service of the State was held in November 1919 and five candidates were selected on the results of the examination. An equal number of candidates was also recruited to the service at the same time by nomination.

Financial

71. The 4 per cent loan of Rs. 20 lakhs raised in 1906 was offered for conversion to a new loan carrying interest at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, with a currency of 25 years, with option to Government for discharging it after ten years. The offer was availed of to the extent of Rs. 16,32,300. Recently, facilities have been provided for converting the $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent loan into the new $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent loan of 1920-40.

72. The following statement gives particulars of the subscriptions received for the Public Loan, 1920-40, from the districts in the State and from outside : —

	Through the Government Treasuries	Through the Bank of Mysore	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore District ..	17,32,000	29,25,000	45,57,000
Kolar ..	8,45,000	1,75,000	8,20,000
Tumkur ..	8,14,000	2,50,000	10,64,000
Kadur ..	2,50,000	1,50,000	4,00,000
Chitaldrug ..	5,81,000	75,000	6,58,000
Shimoga ..	6,62,000	4,25,000	10,87,000
Mysore ..	9,43,000	10,50,000	19,93,000
Hassan ..	2,99,000	1,00,000	3,99,000
Subscriptions from outside the State received through the Bank of Mysore ..	..	1,50,000	1,50,000
	59,28,000	53,00,000	1,12,28,000
Subscriptions from outside the State received through other Banks and by direct applica- tions to the Comptroller. ..	..	..	23,92,000
Grand Total ..	..	..	1,36,20,000

73. The special establishment sanctioned for the preparation of Account Codes continued till 30th June 1920. Four volumes have been published. The fifth edition of the Mysore Service Regulations is now in the press. Volume I of the Mysore Railway Code was made ready for the press, and Volumes II and III are under preparation.

74. *Savings Banks*.—The amounts deposited in, and withdrawn from, treasuries during the year were Rs. 31·61 lakhs and Rs. 37·17 lakhs, respectively as against Rs. 34·01 lakhs and Rs. 25·68 lakhs in the previous year. The total amount at the credit of depositors at the close of the year was Rs. 79·23 lakhs exclusive of interest. The heavy withdrawals are believed to be due to the rise in the general rate of interest and the higher level of prices. Seventy-nine Village Savings Banks and 215 Savings Associations were working at the end of the year. The Collecting Savings Bank, Bangalore City, had 1,728 depositors with a balance of Rs. 90,670 to their credit. The Collecting Savings Bank, Mysore City, started work in the latter part of June 1919 and had at the end of the year 702 depositors with Rs. 34,044 at their credit. A Collecting Savings Bank has been working at Bowringpet also from September 1919. It had, at the end of the year, 467 depositors with Rs. 5,121 at their credit.

75. *State Provident Fund*.—One hundred and sixty subscribers were admitted to the Fund during the year. The total number on the books at the end of the year was 2,950 with Rs. 3,72,000 at the credit of the subscribers, exclusive of interest.

76. *State Life Insurance.*—Two thousand four hundred and forty-four proposals were dealt with resulting in the issue of policies in 1,699 cases assuring Rs. 16,39,584, for a monthly premium of Rs. 6,088. The financial position of the fund is given below :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Opening balance on 1st July 1919	...	45,58,526	15	7
Approximate receipts including interest on the monthly balances during 1919-20		6,72,595	1	4
	Total	52,31,122	0	11
Expenditure	...	3,47,889	5	11
Closing balance on 1st July 1920	...	48,83,232	11	0

77. In the Public Branch, out of 298 proposals accepted for assuring a sum of Rs. 3,62,400 policies were issued in 249 cases, the sum assured and annual premium payable being Rs. 3,31,100 and Rs. 16,174, respectively.

78. *Other Matters.*—With a view to bring up-to-date, as far as possible, the audit of the accounts of Civil Courts which has been in arrear for nearly eight years, an additional auditor was appointed and revised instructions were issued confining audit to a test examination of two months' accounts in each year instead of detailed examination which was conducted hitherto.

It has been ordered that a statement of Government receipts and expenditure under all major heads including capital expenditure, should be published monthly in the *Mysore Gazette* for the information of the public commencing with the accounts of July 1920.

In order that it may be possible to determine, from time to time, the financial position of the concerns which had passed the experimental stage and were being worked on commercial lines by the Industries and Commerce Department, Government passed revised rules directing that accounts of all transactions relating to them should be kept separate from those connected with the other operations of the department. The revised system of accounting was brought into force from 1st January 1920.

Revenue Departments

79. *Land Revenue*.—A total extent of 17,005 acres in Amrut Mahal Kavals was demarcated on the ground by the Superintendent for surrender to the Revenue Department. Out of 8,851 acres of kaval lands actually surrendered during the year in the Tumkur District, an extent of 2,518 acres was sub-divided and an extent of 712 acres was disposed of for cultivation for Rs. 4,653. In the Mysore and Chitaldrug Districts, lands measuring 947 acres and 852 acres, respectively, were sub-divided and those measuring 911 acres and 690 acres were given away for Rs. 912 and Rs. 1,940, respectively. Special Mojinidars have been entertained in the Tumkur and Hassan Districts.

80. One hundred and eleven acres of land out of the extent set apart for grant to Military men were given in the Mysore District to 16 persons who had rendered service at the Front.

81. Fifteen thousand seven hundred and forty-six acres of land are reported to have been granted in the several districts on the concessional terms

sanctioned by government for the encouragement of the growth of food crops.

82. *Special Schemes*.—The number of Village Improvement Committees during the year was 8,932 serving 15,711 villages and a population of 4,713,681. The number of villages still unprovided with Village Committees in the State is 1,018. Five thousand one hundred and ten committees attended to works of communal benefit and 5,383 subscribed for one or more newspapers. The estimated cost of works sanctioned or undertaken with the aid of Government grants was Rs. 76,991. Cart-tracks to a length of 663 miles were improved by the committees and a sum of Rs. 61,851 was collected for the Village Common Fund. There were 99 Tank Panchayets at the end of the year as against 85 in the previous year.

83. The number of Village Forests at the beginning of the year was 94. As it was felt that technical assistance was needed for the preparation of working plans and the systematic working of village forests, the services of a Forest Ranger have recently been placed at the disposal of the Revenue Commissioner.

84. A sum of Rs. 1,38,500 was allotted for minor tank works, of which Rs. 1,15,753 were spent during the year. Out of 707 works which remained incomplete at the beginning of the year, 79 were completed. The number of fresh works taken up for restoration was 75, of which one was finished during the year. The contributions recovered from the raiyats in the several districts except Bangalore and Kolar, amounted to Rs. 19,614 as against Rs. 13,909 in the previous year.

85. *Conferences.*—Besides the annual Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held at Mysore during the Dasara, 21 cattle shows, and three Industrial and Agricultural Exhibitions at Hunsur, Honnali and Kumsi, were held during the year, as well as a Pony Show during the Jatra at Yedyur in the Kunigal Taluk. Conferences were held as usual in the district and taluk headquarters where lectures were delivered on scientific methods of agriculture, cultivation of mulberry, rearing of silkworms, manufacture of jaggery and other subjects.

86. *Veterinary.*—The dispensaries at Doddballapur, Chintamani, Hunsur and Channagiri, sanctioned last year, were opened and four Assistant Veterinary Inspectors were recruited during the year. In consequence of the difficulty in recruiting trained Veterinary Inspectors, a revised scale of pay was sanctioned which is expected to bring in suitable men for service in the Department. The number of fresh admissions into the Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries was 28,657 as against 24,046 in the previous year.

87. *Revenue Survey and Inam.*—The lands of one inam village measuring 387 acres in the Naga-mangala Taluk were surveyed in detail and those of three inam villages with an aggregate area of 460 acres in the Magadi Taluk were classed. Re-survey operations were carried on by six establishments in 679 villages covering an area of 743,835 acres or 1,162 square miles, chiefly in the Mysore, Hassan and Kolar Districts. A measuring establishment was specially deputed for the immediate re-survey of 74 villages under the Krishnaraja Sagara Channels.

Re-classification of water supply was conducted in 515 villages comprising 23,690 fields with an area of 49,679 acres or 77 square miles chiefly in the Sidlaghatta, Devanhalli, Chintamani and Manjarabad Taluks.

88. *Excise.*—The duty on ganja was raised from Rs. 15 to Rs. 17-8-0 per seer while the issue price of opium was enhanced from Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 per seer. The total consumption of country spirits was 399,459 gallons as against 424,343 gallons in the previous year, showing a decrease of 24,884 gallons. The total number of toddy-yielding trees was 541,940 as against 443,612 in the previous year, showing an increase of 98,328 trees. The incidence of excise taxation per head of population was Re. 1-6-1 as against Re. 1-4-1 in 1918-19. The total number of offences reported during the year was 2,682 as against 2,843 in the previous year. The total number of cases for disposal including those pending at the beginning of the year was 3,102, of which 2,259 were dealt with by the department and 359 disposed of by the Magistrates. The special establishment sanctioned for the revision of the Date Reserves completed their work and the revised lists in Bangalore, Kadur, Hassan, Chitaldrug and parts of the Mysore District were approved by Government. Fifty peons were temporarily entertained for a period of six months for suppressing illicit distillation in the Shimoga District. The claims in respect of toddy revenue in ten inam villages were disposed of by Government during the year. Arrack, toddy, beer, akkiboja, ganja and opium rules were revised and rules were framed for regulating the sale of morphia drugs and medicated wines.

89. *Forests.*--Nineteen blocks with an aggregate area of 50.5 square miles were constituted as State Forests, and 11 blocks with an area of 38.6 square miles were notified as Reserve Lands. The total area of State Forests and Plantations at the end of the year stood at 3,285 square miles. About 200 square miles were surveyed during the year, and preliminary inspection and field work in 218 square miles of forest, situated in Hassan and Bangalore Districts, were completed. The appointment of a third Working Plan Officer was sanctioned in order to bring within a measurable distance of time the preparation of working plans for all State Forests.

One thousand six hundred and thirteen tons, 16 cwt., and 80 lbs. of sandalwood, valued at Rs. 27,18,154-7-1, were supplied to the Sandal Oil Factories and the revenue realised from the sale of timber collected in the forests amounted to Rs. 10,23,500. In honour of the visit to the State of His Excellency the Viceroy, Khedda Operations were conducted at Kakankote in December last year. Fifty elephants were captured. The estimated value of the elephants captured is Rs. 1,22,585 and the expenditure incurred on account of the operations is Rs. 1,05,216.

The Saw Mill dealt with 26,189 cubic feet of timber. The total realizations of the mill amounted to Rs. 41,854 against an expenditure of Rs. 37,588 inclusive of the cost of timber obtained.

Two hundred and two tons of junglewood were supplied to the Bangalore City and 1,269 tons of both junglewood and casuarina to the Sandal Oil Factories at Mysore and Bangalore.

90. *Stamps.*—The administration of the Stamp Department was marked by the adoption of three measures calculated to promote public convenience :— (1) The compulsory use of three pie paper was abolished from 1st January 1920 ; (2) The stamp duty payable on all deeds of gift, settlement, trust or other transfers in favour of the University of Mysore was remitted ; (3) A commission at the rate of 2 per cent was sanctioned for the sale of stamps above Rs. 50 in value to all vendors authorised to sell them. The revenue and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 16,65,206 and Rs. 1,04,416, respectively, as against Rs. 13,17,720 and Rs. 1,12,417 during the previous year.

91. *Registration.*—The total number of documents registered during the year was 152,211 as against 116,551 showing an increase of 35,661 documents or about 31 per cent. Owing to the introduction of the Transfer of Property Regulation, favourable seasonal conditions, and general revival of business, the revenues of the Department increased from Rs. 2,47,127 to Rs. 3,34,767. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,37,392 as against Rs. 1,29,499 the increase being due to the employment of certain additional clerks in the Sub-Registry Offices. All the Sub-Registrars in the State have been appointed *ex-officio* Notaries Public within their respective Registration Sub-Districts.

Protection

92. *Legislative.*—The following measures were passed into law during the year :—

1. A Regulation to Further Amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907 (VI of 1919).

2. A Regulation Further to Amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888 (VII of 1919).
3. A Regulation to Amend the Village Offices Regulation, 1908 (VIII of 1919).
4. The Termination of the Present War (Definition) Regulation (IX of 1919).
5. A Regulation to Amend the Mysore Railways Regulation (X of 1919).
6. A Regulation Further to Amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907 (XI of 1919).
7. A Regulation Further to Amend the Mysore Legal Practitioners Regulation, 1884 (XII of 1919).
8. A Regulation Further to Amend the Mysore Military Regulation, 1899 (I of 1920).
9. The Mysore Census Regulation (II of 1920).
10. The Mysore Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation (III of 1920).
11. A Regulation to Provide for the Regulation of Traffic and Preservation of the Surface of Public Roads and Places in Mysore (IV of 1920).
12. A Regulation to Further Amend the Mysore Excise Regulation, 1901 (V of 1920).
13. The Mysore Income Tax Regulation (VI of 1920).

93. *Judicial*.—Civil litigation increased during the year by 16·03 per cent, the total number of cases instituted being 39,718 as against 34,229 in 1918-19. The number of offences dealt with by criminal courts also showed an increase, being 20,355 as against 17,527 in the previous year, an increase of 16·13 per cent.

94. *Police*.—The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the 30th June 1920 was 912 officers and 5,322 men as against 908 officers and 5,316 men in the previous year. The cost of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 16,17,708-5-2 as against Rs. 13,51,064-0-0 in the

previous year, the increase being largely due to the cost of Frontier Police Patrol Establishments, and the travelling allowances incurred on behalf of officers and men deputed for special duty in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy. The number of cognizable offences reported during the year was 8,543 as against 8,292 in the year previous. The percentage of convictions to cases decided declined from 91·31 to 73·58. The total value of property alleged to have been lost during the year was Rs. 3,94,414 of which property valued at Rs. 1,27,586 was recovered, representing 32·3 per cent of the property lost. Sanction was accorded to the grant of local allowances to the Police Constables in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and in important towns of the State as well as of house-rent to Railway Police Officers. In pursuance of the re-organization scheme of 1918, twenty Jamedars were replaced by Sub-Inspectors during the year. Except on the Bombay frontier, the Frontier Police Patrol Establishments along the border have recently been abolished.

95. *Prisons.*—At the beginning of the Calendar year 1919, there were 1,256 convicts in the 80 Jails and Lock-ups in the State. The number of new admissions was 13,878 and the number of discharges was 13,791 leaving 1,343 persons at the end of the year. The daily average of convicts in the present year was 1,336 as against 1,203 in the year previous. The gross expenditure incurred by the Department was Rs. 1,56,979-2-1 as against Rs. 1,15,351 in 1918. The net cost of maintenance of the convicts in the jails was Rs. 98-2-10 per head against Rs. 69-3-5 in the previous year. The practice of transferring

prisoners of the Hassan District to the District Jail at Mysore was renewed during the current year.

96. *Military*.—The actual strength of the Mysore Military Forces on the 30th June 1920 was as follows :—

Cavalry	...	...	1,209
Infantry	...	...	1,805
Imperial Service Transport Corps	...	...	822

The Military expenditure during the year was about Rs. 23,43,062.

97. *Amrut Mahal Department*.—At the beginning of the year there were 8,591 head of cattle. Taking into account the births, deaths and disposals by sale, the stock at the end of the year was 8,729. The number of sheep and milch cattle on the last day of the year was 172 and 44, respectively. The income of the department amounted to about Rs. 1,24,244 while the expenditure came to Rs. 40,145. Out of total extent of 124,903 acres ordered by Government to be relinquished to Revenue Department, 17,005 acres of Kaval lands were surrendered during the year. In order that suitable lands fit for cultivation may be taken over by the Revenue Department, Government have ordered a joint inspection by the Deputy Commissioner of the district and the Amrut Mahal Superintendent before the surrender of Kaval lands. An extent of one thousand acres out of *Aspatre* and *Uddur* Kavals has been converted into a Military Grass Farm for supplying hay to the Mysore Horse. Bangalore and Sankighatta Kavals have been reserved for growing grass for the Kunigal Stud Farm. It is expected that these measures and another connected

with growing kulthi for the farm in some of the kaval lands, will tend to reduce the expenditure incurred at present on the farm.

98. *Kunigal Stud Farm.*—The stock on the 30th June 1920 consisted of 13 stallions and 132 mares as against 14 stallions and 130 mares in the previous year. Seven two-year old colts were sold at Calcutta for Rs. 19,300. As the Turf Clubs of both Calcutta and Bombay have established regular races for country-bred horses, the prospects of increased revenue from the Kunigal Stud Farm in the future appear to be encouraging. The expenditure on the farm exceeded the budget grant owing to the abnormal prices of gram and fodder.

99. *Medical.*—The number of medical institutions increased from 179 to 187 during the year. The total number of patients treated in all the medical institutions was 1,977,655 of which 22,843 were in-door patients and 1,954,812 were out-door patients. The number treated in the Special Hospitals was 6,430 in-door and 90,791 out-door patients. The toxicological work done by the Chemical Examiner related to 145 cases and 523 articles.

The dispensary at Sorab in the Shimoga District was converted into a semi-itinerant one and an itinerant dispensary was opened at Magge in the Hassan District. The itinerant dispensary at Bellur in the Hassan District was removed to Sukravarasanthe. The temporary dispensary at Bidare in the Kadur District was made a permanent Local Fund institution.

Local Boards and the Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals were empowered to incur expenditure

up to a certain limit in a year for sending pauper patients for treatment in District Headquarter Hospitals or in the Special Hospitals in Bangalore and Mysore Cities. Rules were issued for regulating the training, employment and promotion of compounders.

100. *Public Health*.—The number of recorded births and deaths were 87,748 and 90,714, respectively, giving a ratio of 15.38 and 15.90 per mille of the population as against a corresponding ratio of 16.71 and 59.02 per mille in the previous year. The returns showed a decrease of mortality under cholera, plague and fevers and a slight increase under small-pox. There was no recrudescence of influenza in the pandemic form in which it prevailed in the preceding year although mild outbreaks occurred in the Gold Fields and parts of the Chitaldrug, Kadur and Tumkur Districts. The total number of vaccinations performed was 141,189 as against 137,859 in the preceding year. Of these, 113,931 cases representing 80.68 per cent were successful.

The Central Sanitary Board was reconstituted during the year. Ten schemes pertaining to water-supply, town improvement and construction of public buildings, estimated to cost over 3½ lakhs of rupees, were considered by the Board.

101. *Malnad Improvement*. Attention was paid by the committees, as usual, to the provision of drinking water wells, construction of drains, expansion and improvement of communications, clearance of rank vegetation, distribution of quinine, shifting of insanitary villages, dissemination of knowledge on sanitary matters, and extension of

medical relief. A total expenditure of Rs. 1,06,615 was incurred under these heads during the year.

Progress, Moral and Material

102. *Education.*—The total number of institutions, public and private, fell during the year 1919-20 from 11,487 to 11,271 or by 216, but the number of pupils rose from 336,107 to 338,557. There is now on an average one institution for a unit of 506 of the population and of 2·61 square miles of the total area. And two out of every five of the school-going population are under instruction. The percentage of male pupils at school to male population of school-going age fell from 65·7 to 64·69 and that of female pupils to the female population of school-going age rose from 12·26 to 13·89, while the percentage of both boys and girls to the total population of school-going age rose from 39·28 to 39·58. The percentage of male pupils to the total male population was 9·70 and that of female pupils to the total female population was 2·08, and that of both male and female pupils to the total male and female population was 5·93 as against 5·89 in the previous year. The decrease in the number of schools is ascribed among other reasons to economic depression caused by high prices, resulting in the closing of a number of aided schools.

Eleven thousand four hundred and one boys and 2,765 girls of ages within the limits fixed by the Compulsory Regulation were admitted newly into schools within notified areas. One thousand eight hundred and twenty-three warnings were issued, 130 exemptions were granted and 79 prosecutions

instituted. No new centres were selected during the year. Five Rural Anglo-Vernacular Schools and one Village Elementary School were converted into Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools and 23 new Rural Anglo-Vernacular Schools were started. Five new Girls' Schools were sanctioned and 11 Aided Girls' Schools were converted into Government institutions. One hundred scholarships of Rs. 10 each were sanctioned for training private candidates in District Normal Schools. A Scout Rally was organized at Chikmagalur on the 2nd May 1920.

103. *Department of Industries and Commerce.*—The total number of installations erected by the Department up to the end of 1919-20, was 203. The District Workshop at Shimoga earned during the year a sum of Rs. 2,552. The Government Soap Factory manufactured washing soaps valued at Rs. 41,696-8-0 and toilet soaps valued at Rs. 67,657. A Brass Foundry has been set up at the Government Metal Factory to deal with its scrap. The value of goods turned out during the year was Rs. 1,05,746. The Art Workshops manufactured articles valued at Rs. 33,973-10-0. The Government Weaving Factory finds employment for 140 workers and its total production during the year was valued at Rs. 58,585-0-11. One thousand one hundred and sixty looms and weaving appliances of the total value of Rs. 24,103-12-7 were sold to the weavers in the districts. Blankets to the total value of Rs. 1,76,000 were supplied to the Indian Munitions Board. The sales in the Arts and Crafts Institute during the year amounted to Rs. 36,491 as against Rs. 28,347-5-2 in the year previous. One lakh ninety-four thousand

five hundred and sixty-one tiles were manufactured in the Tirthahalli Tile Factory and 1,25,000 tiles were sold for Rs. 7,262-12-0. The Aryan Hosiery manufactured finished goods worth Rs. 36,327 and sold goods to the value of Rs. 30,815. The Mysore Tannery declared a dividend of 25 per cent. It is reported that the sales last year in the Mysore Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., amounted to Rs. 85,000.

104. The Commercial Section issued a Review of the Railborne Trade for the year 1918-19, and another report regarding the Road Traffic of the State is under issue. A draft bulletin on "Commercial Practice" is reported to be ready for publication. At the instance of this Section a Grain Merchants' Association was formed in Bangalore during the year.

105. *Agriculture.*—The departmental farms at Hebbal, Babbur and Marthur continued to work during the year. The sugarcane crop in the Babbur Farm was very good but no definite results were ascertainable owing to the difficulty in obtaining labour. It is proposed to try tractor cultivation on this farm during the present year. The Areca Drier and the Pit-Silo continued to prove satisfactory in the Marthur Farm. As a considerable demand for driers has arisen, the department hopes to construct a number of them this year. Twenty-three samples of different varieties of oil seeds were analysed in the Chemical Section and a large variation in the oil contents of gingelly and castor was observed. The composition of 19 samples of fodder grasses and 2 samples of ragi was determined. It is

proposed to greatly extend pot-culture work during the coming year and conduct manurial experiments on improved crops. An order was placed with an English Firm for 200 sprayers for *kole roga* as work has been largely hindered owing to the difficulty of getting these sprayers.

The Vernacular Agricultural School at Chikkanhalli had a fairly successful year. Fourteen students finished their course and passed the examination. The Gotgere Sheep Farm was transferred to the control of the Live-Stock Expert. The small herd of the Hebbal Dairy has been improved by the sale of poor milkers and the purchase of good cows. A new type of plough was designed and 40 ploughs were manufactured and sent to leading agriculturists for trial.

The sales in the Implement Depot during the year amounted to Rs. 40,812 as against Rs. 38,206-10-6 in the previous year. The usual Departmental Conference was held in May 1920.

106. *Sericulture*.—The Central School at Mysore trained 16 students during the year and 6 more underwent practical instruction at the farms. Twenty-six panchama boys and girls were fully taught and are practising sericulture. Three special short courses of two rearings each were held at Mysore for the benefit of raiyats in new areas and were largely availed of. One lakh eighty thousand and twenty-seven layings were distributed from the departmental grainages during the year.

107. *Co-operative Societies*.—The transactions of the societies increased from Rs. 2,42,31,000 to Rs. 3,26,25,000 and their reserve fund from Rs. 3,38,500

to Rs. 5,79,435. The total number of suits disposed of by the Registrar during the year was 1,110. Sixty-five societies were formed for the supply of seeds, implements and manure and 45 of the existing societies have included these objects within the sphere of their activities. Over 200 societies participated in the distribution of food grains and handled about 60,000 pallas. The survey of the economic condition of the members of about 350 co-operative societies was continued during the year. It was observed that the total indebtedness of the members did not show any reduction as compared with their indebtedness before they joined the societies, except that half of it was transferred from sowcars to co-operative societies and that their assets had increased by about 16 per cent. The co-operative societies took part in the Dasara Exhibition and a special stall was taken up at which goods made by 20 societies were exhibited. In addition to the usual Departmental and Provincial Co-operative Conferences, eight District Co-operative Conferences and 65 Taluk Co-operative Conferences were held during the year.

108. *Board of Education.*—The Education Board held nine meetings, issued four bulletins, and arranged for five lectures during the Dasara Celebrations of last year. They recommended 11 schemes to Government. Two batches of students aggregating 260 have been trained at the Physical Culture Institute and a third batch of about 150 students is now undergoing training. A few text-books on “Heroes” are proposed to be published at an early date.

109. *Board of Agriculture.*—The Board held 7 meetings and sanctioned 4 applications for loans for

fruit-growing involving in all Rs. 9,000. Grants were sanctioned to Taluk Agricultural Associations and five bulletins were published. Recommendations have been submitted to Government by the Board on the following subjects: The increase of food production, the grant of takavi loans for house-building, starting of an agricultural workshop, agricultural museums and a land mortgage bank.

110. *Board of Industries and Commerce.*—The Board held 7 meetings during the year and considered 55 subjects. They sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,83,000 under the rules framed for the grant of hire-purchase and takavi loans. They investigated the possibilities of the manufacture of soda in the Mandya Taluk and sanctioned some experiments for the manufacture of carbide. Among the important subjects considered by the Board during the year are: the development of the lac industry, the grant of facilities for starting an up-to-date furniture factory in the State, re-organization of the Home Industries Institutes and the establishment of an electric laundry in Bangalore.

Technical Departments

111. *Public Works.*—The sides of the South Bank Low Level Canal, Krishnaraja Sagara, were rivetted at the Belagola tank bund and the canal was carried beyond the railway line at the place for the first time. The extent of irrigated land under the canal was 1,540 acres as against 1,100 in the previous year. Obstructions were removed in the Low Level Canal, North Bank, and all masonry sluices were provided with shutters. The extent of

irrigation under this branch was 1,020 acres. The Lakshmanatirtha bridge was open for traffic on the 18th July 1920. The Chamaraj Right Bank Channel was brought to grade level, the area under irrigation increasing from 5,742 to 5,888 acres. The raising of the Mandagere Channel anicut to the sanctioned level was completed and the area under irrigation increased from 2,300 to 2,700 acres. The construction of the sluices in the Hemagiri Channel has been completed.

112. The important irrigation works that were in progress in other parts of the State were as follows : The construction of an anicut at Gopala near Benkipur and another at Halsoor in the Heggaddevankote Taluk ; the improvement of the Lakshmanapur anicut in the Mysore District, and the Krishnarajakatte and the Sriramadevaru South Channel in the Hassan District ; the restoration of the Bolappana Halli tank in the Bangalore District, Ayyankere tank in the Kadur District, Banavanhalli and Deepambudhi tanks in the Tumkur District, and Manchipatna, Melur, Tagadur, Bellur and Dadaga tanks in the Mysore District ; and the diversion of the floods of the Krishnambudhi tank in the Chitaldrug District. Under the civil buildings in progress may be mentioned, the additions to the new Palace, the New Mansion, and the Krishnarajendra Hospital ; the extension of the Branch Press and improvements to the Fort Gate at Mysore ; and the new Public Offices, the construction of an additional block to the District Office and the Technological Institute, an Out-Patients' Dispensary in the Victoria Hospital, and the Industrial Workshop at Bangalore. The

construction of the University and Collegiate High School buildings both at Mysore and Bangalore was pushed on. The improvement of the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam, and the new High School at Hassan, and an Operation Theatre for the Civil Hospital at Chickmagalur, may be mentioned among the works in hand in other parts of the State.

113. The road works under progress were as follows: The construction of a direct road from Mysore to Krishnaraja Sagara and a bridle path from Hangala to Himavatgopalaswami Hill; the improvement of the Hunsur-Yedatore road in the Mysore District; the opening of a new road from Anantapur to Shikarपुर; the extension of Talaguppa-Aralgode road to the ghat head; the widening of the bridle path from Kogaru to the frontier in the Shimoga District; the widening of the Balehonnur-Magundi road; improvements to the Lingadhahalli-Kemman-gundi road in connection with the Iron Scheme; the opening of a new road from Srinivasapur to Punganur in the Kolar District, and another from Hole-Narsipur to Channarayapatna in the Hassan District. The other works in hand were the construction of a bridge on the Tirthahalli-Hullikal road in the Shimoga District; the extension of another on the Bangalore-Mysore road in the Mysore District; and the construction of a first class travellers' bungalow at Chikballapur in the Kolar District. An estimate for the construction of a bridge across the Tunga at Tirthahalli was sanctioned for Rs. 1,71,120. Among works of a miscellaneous nature may be mentioned the construction of drains in the Bangalore City Extensions and improvements in the water-supply

installations at Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields. The military buildings under construction during the year were the Lines for the Local Service Regiment at Mysore, and for the Barr Sepoys at Tumkur. A drainage scheme for the Imperial Service Lines, Bangalore, was also in hand.

An Engineer Officer was deputed to investigate whether large blocks of lands were available for sugarcane cultivation under the Vani Vilas Sagara, the Bhadra Channels, and the Sulekere tank.

114. *Electrical*.—The capital outlay on the Cauvery Power Scheme during the year was Rs. 8,61,200, the total outlay up to the end of June 1920 aggregating Rs. 1,28,99,600. The gross earnings of the scheme during the year amounted to Rs. 28,51,700 as against Rs. 26,64,260 in 1918-19. The working expenses, inclusive of a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs credited to the depreciation fund account, were Rs. 10,89,100. Deducting Rs. 4,27,000 credited to the Krishnaraja Sagara Scheme and Rs. 3,39,100 on account of interest on capital outlay, the net earnings during the year were Rs. 9,96,500 representing a return of 7·99 per cent as against 9·32 in 1918-19. The number of power and lighting installations in Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields increased from 154 and 4,005 in 1918-19 to 189 and 4,865, respectively, at the end of 1919-20. There was no shortage of water during the year and no rebates were allowed, the reduction in revenue being mainly due to the rise in the exchange value of the rupee.

115. *Railways*.—The gross earnings, working expenses and net earnings of the State Lines worked

by the M. & S. M. Railway Company amounted to Rs. 37,64,400, Rs. 22,85,461 Rs. 14,78,939, respectively. The percentage of return on capital outlay worked out to 8·17 per cent. After deducting from the net earnings the guaranteed interest the actual realizations from lines amounted to Rs. 8,99,188 giving a net return of 4·97 per cent on capital expenditure.

116. The results of working the Open Lines of Railways and Tramways by the State were as noted below :—

	<i>Railways</i>	<i>Tramways</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
Capital outlay ...	2,15,88,864	6,36,690
Gross earnings ...	22,67,589	25,262
Working expenses ...	13,92,854	18,158
Net earnings ...	8,74,735	7,104
Percentage of net earnings to capital outlay.	4·67	1·12

117. The construction and survey of the following lines were under progress :—

CONSTRUCTION

Shimoga-Arasalu Railway.

Nanjangud-Hardanhalli Section of the Nanjangud-Chamarajnagar Railway.

Chikjajur-Chitaldrug Railway.

Benkipur-Agasanhadlu Tramway

Benkipur-Kemmangundi Tramway

Tadasa-Hebbe Tramway.

} Iron Ore
} Scheme Lines

SURVEY

(1) Final survey of the 2nd and 3rd sections of the Shimoga-Bhatkal Railway.

(2) Kadur-Chikmagalur Railway.

- (3) Chikmagalur-Koppa-Mudgere Railway.
- (4) Amsandra-Oblapur Tramway.
- (5) Tumkur-Sira-Chitaldrug Railway.
- (6) Arasalu-Tirthahalli Railway.

118. *Mines and Geology.*--There were 29 mining leases and 42 prospecting licenses current during the year as against 31 mining leases and 63 prospecting licenses in 1918-19. The total area covered by the mining leases and prospecting licenses during 1919-20 was 54,259 acres and the rents received thereon amounted to Rs. 14,711-1-11. As in the previous year, five mines on the Kolar Gold Fields produced gold and no work was done on the gold blocks outside the Kolar Gold Fields area. Two mining leases and seven prospecting licenses were current for manganese during the year 1919-20. The quantity of ore collected was 23,965 tons and that exported 10,852 tons. The royalty payable to Government on the ore exported was Rs. 6,605-15-9. There were 4 mining leases and one prospecting license for chrome ore, the quantity of ore collected during the year being 7,317 tons and that exported 1,982 tons as against 58,484 tons extracted and 18,945 tons exported during the previous year. The decrease in the output and the export is due to the want of the demand consequent on the cessation of the War. There were 4 mining leases and one prospecting license for magnesite and 6 prospecting licenses for asbestos.

A special committee was appointed by Government for the selection of candidates for employment as Geological Probationers and five candidates were selected.

119. The number of persons employed in the mining industry during the year 1919 was 26,151 as against 26,371 in 1918. Of these, 24,400 were engaged in gold mining against 24,517 in the previous year. The total number of accidents reported during the year was 208 as against 158 in the previous year. Of these, 54 were fatal and 147 were classed as severe.

Local Self-Government

120. *Municipal Funds.*—The income and expenditure of all the municipal councils during 1919-20 amounted to Rs. 25,91,205 and Rs. 25,68,333 respectively. The amalgamation of the Harihar and Davangere water works was ordered by Government as a temporary measure. Government have sanctioned the periodical constitution of a portion of Mahajenahalli village in Harihar Sub-Taluk into a temporary municipality for three months every year, during February, March and April, to hold the Cattle Show which was hitherto being conducted by the District Board.

121. *Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.*—The President of the City Municipal Council continued as Chairman of the Trust Board. The work done up-to-date by the Trust Board was reviewed. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 5,15,203 of which Rs. 2,90,006 were spent on acquisition of properties, Rs. 1,19,184 on extensions to the city and Rs. 1,06,013 on sewerage and drainage works. Estimates amounting to Rs. 1,72,664 for fresh works were sanctioned by Government.

122. *Bangalore City Improvement.*—The Bangalore City Improvement Committee was re-constituted during the year and its strength was fixed at 12, of which the Chairman and six members are nominated by Government and the Vice-President and four members are elected by the Municipal Council. The work done by this committee since its inception was reviewed and the future policy of Government in regard to the works to be carried out was enunciated. Some of the important works that were in progress during the year were the New General Market, the shifting of the Bamboo Bazaar, and the laying out of the new Visvesvarapuram Extension. The total outlay incurred on the above works during the year was Rs. 3,33,515.

123. *District Funds.*—The income and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 18,46,232 and Rs. 13,63,271 as against Rs. 18,90,327 and Rs. 12,09,629 respectively, in the previous year. The District and Taluk Boards and the Village Panchayets worked under the revised constitution. The expenditure under Drinking Water Wells Fund amounted to Rs. 89,745 as against Rs. 92,617 in the previous year.

Minor Departments

124. *Muzrai.*—Estimates amounting to Rs. 28,231, were sanctioned on account of the construction and repairs of Muzrai temples. A portion of the sum required, *i e*, Rs. 10,000 was met from the annual State grant. The succession of Vedamurthi Ahobala Sastry to the Peeta of Sri Kodandarama Mutt at Hebbur, Tumkur Taluk, under the titular

name of Sri Rama Brahmanada Swamigalu, was recognised. The concessional rate of interest of 5 per cent on charitable endowments was extended to endowments made prior to the 30th July 1917 in cases where the promised grants had been fully paid. Eight deposits aggregating Rs. 28,700 under Charitable Deposit Rules were received during the year. Scales of expenditure of 28 major institutions were revised. Sanction was accorded to the formation of a Muzrai Establishment Fund consisting of a percentage contribution on the income of major and minor Muzrai institutions in the State. There are 148 major institutions with a gross income of Rs. 2,95,219 and 883 minor ones with a gross income of Rs. 2,16,832. The percentage contribution to the Fund will consist of 5 per cent of the gross income of major institutions and 3 per cent of the income of minor ones. The Fund is estimated to yield an annual income of Rs. 21,266, out of which after setting apart 5 per cent to form a reserve, about Rs. 20,000 will be utilised to meet the expenses on Muzrai establishments in the various offices of the State. Government have also sanctioned an annual contribution to the Fund not exceeding the amount of the reserve set apart.

1-5. *Government Printing*.—The outturn of work in the Central Press was 72,181 pages of various sizes as against 57,442 pages of different sizes printed in 1918-19. Converted into foolscap folio, the work done during the year represents the printing of 44,593 pages as against 43,311 pages in the previous year. The number of impressions printed and books bound were 25,345,395 and 1,014,202 as against

20,030,601 and 876,267 respectively, in the previous year. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,46,982-5-0 as against Rs. 1,06,362-4-9 in the previous year.

126. In the Branch Press at Mysore, the number of pages composed, impressions printed and books bound was 4,213 $\frac{3}{4}$, 2,357,487 and 52,167, respectively. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 19,262-10-9 as against Rs. 8,711-6-8 in the previous year. The erection of the new building was completed and the construction of a compound wall round the building is in progress.

127. There were 682 subscribers for the *Mysore Gazette* as against 898 in the previous year, the receipts from the Gazette amounting to Rs. 6,401-11-7 as against Rs. 5,211-2-0, the increase being chiefly due to advertisement charges obtained during the year. Two hundred and seventy-two books and periodicals were registered during the year and copyright was secured on 44 books realising a fee of Rs. 88.

128. *Stationery*.—During the year under report no stationery articles made abroad were purchased, all being obtained either from Indian mills or local firms. The mills at Calcutta supplied badami, draft and blotting papers, and other articles of stationery were obtained from firms in Madras, Bangalore and Mysore. The year commenced with a stock balance valued at Rs. 1,33,061 to which new stock amounting to Rs. 2,26,993 was added during the year, making a total value of Rs. 3,60,054. The cost of supplies to various departments amounted to Rs. 2,92,917.

129. *Government Gardens*.—All the Government Gardens have been efficiently maintained throughout the year. There are in all 15 gardens covering an area of 684 acres and employing 311 men. Seven new gardens were transferred to the charge of the department from other departments during the year. The Seed Depot and Nurseries were brought into working order and private gardens supplied with plants and seeds. Both the Flower Shows held during the year were successful and well attended. Arrangements for the importation and trial cultivation of stalks of fruit trees have been put on a better working basis. Entomological work has been taken up after the appointment of an Entomological Probationer in January 1920.

130 *Hill Stations*.—The number of visitors to the Nandi Hill Station was 826 as against 872 during the previous year, the receipts being Rs. 3,064-2-5 as against Rs. 3,923-2-3 in the previous year. The dispensary and the police out-post which have been sanctioned for this Hill Station have proved very serviceable.

131. *Archæology*.—The Director visited in the course of the year several places of historical interest in British India including the Karle, Elephenta, Kanheri, Nasik and Ellora Caves as well as the ruins of Hampi. The Assistant to the Director toured in the Mysore District in June and inspected 40 villages. The re-survey resulted in the discovery of 40 new records of which 7 are in Tamil and the rest in Kannada. Most of the records can be assigned to specific dynasties, such as the Ganga, Hoysala, Vijjanagar. Among the epigraphic discoveries of the year

may be mentioned a copper-plate inscription of the Ganga King Saigotta Sivamara at Narasimharajapura, recording a grant to a Jain Mutt. A copper-plate inscription in the possession of the Lingayet Mutt at Ullamballi is of interest. It records a grant in 1673 by Chikdevaraj Wodeyar to Rudramuni Devaradhya, the head of the Mutt, for the presentation of *prasada* brought from the famous shrine at Srisaila, which, according to the inscription, helped the King in gaining undisputed possession of the Kingdom of Mysore. A number of monuments of archæological interest were inspected during the year and some of them photographed. Seven plates illustrating temples of archæological interest were added to the architectural portfolio. A monograph on the temples of Halebid is under preparation.

132. *Meteorology*.—The autographic instruments installed in the Central Observatory, Bangalore, worked on the whole satisfactorily during the year. The hourly values of the self-registering instruments, and the observations of all the remaining three third class observatories were reduced and tabulated. The pilot balloon observations in connection with Upper Air Research were continued during the year and the observations were reduced and tabulated and their final results calculated. The Rain Registration Report for 1918 was published and the Rainfall Report for 1919 has been compiled.

133. *Museum*.—The total number of visitors to the Museum was 466,276 as against 401,338 in the previous year. The collection was kept in good condition and 25 exhibits were added. The work of cataloguing the coins in the Museum has been

entrusted to an officer of the Education Department. The officer will receive instructions from Dr. Radhakumud Mookerji, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History in the Maharaja's College, Mysore.

CONCLUDING SPEECH AT THE DASARA SESSION OF THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

31st October 1920

Gentlemen, before concluding, I shall touch briefly on a few of the most important questions that have been discussed at the present session of the Assembly. Classifying the subjects brought forward this year with reference to the objects of each representation, I find that they fall into the following four broad classes, *viz.*, (i) subjects raising important questions of policy and relating to matters of fundamental importance to the interests of the people as a whole; (ii) measures calculated to advance individual, local and sectional interests; (iii) questions relating to administrative improvements; and (iv) local wants and grievances.

Viewed from this point, it is impossible to avoid the repetition of a large number of subjects year after year in this Assembly, though many of them may come with new faces, nor is it possible for Government to give a final decision on such a variety of subjects, many of which involve very complicated principles, which could satisfy you in all respects. You should not therefore be disappointed if I do not undertake to give a final decision in each case, and for having been compelled to shorten the discussions. I can assure you that every subject discussed on this occasion will be carefully examined in the light of the present discussions, and early orders issued on such matters as are capable of final settlement

As the purpose of your deliberations is to help the Government in finding a solution for some of the most pressing wants of the people and problems, you should consider how, having regard to the limited time at your disposal, you may best give effect to this object, and you should provide yourselves with an organisation that would enable you to concentrate your discussion on the most important questions, and put forward your views with the authority which a previous consideration of the subjects by you jointly, or by a committee selected by yourselves, would give, when they finally come up before the Assembly. I hope this aspect of the matter will receive your earnest consideration before we meet again and you will put forward some concrete suggestions on this subject at the next meeting, as the present change of conditions have rendered a reform of the existing methods imperative.

Mr. Karnick Krishnamurthi Rao suggested a scheme for decreasing the number of subjects that come up before this Assembly by bringing the Taluk and District Conferences into a regular relationship with this Assembly and giving greater facilities for matters of local importance to be dealt with by local bodies. It is the earnest intention of Government to strengthen local bodies and organizations as far as possible, and make them take fuller responsibilities with regard to local matters, and measures having this end in view will have their utmost sympathy. The detailed proposals which Mr. Karnick Krishnamurthi Rao and other members have promised to send will receive the careful consideration of Government and if necessary

we may discuss the subject again at the next Session.

While there were a few representations for increase of Village Courts and Panchayats, there were others such as the one referring to villagers being relieved of the responsibility to contribute for village improvement works, restoration of tanks, etc., and the transfer of Excise Revenue in local areas to local bodies, which tended to show that the principle of self-help which underlies these schemes was not sufficiently realised. Government are anxious that this principle should be fostered, and local institutions organized more and more on a basis of self-reliance and self-help, so that all existing resources may be utilized to the best advantage.

I have already told you that many of the important questions you have discussed such as, retrenchments, the position of *Inamdars*, the revision of *Maramat* establishment, the improvement and maintenance of Irrigation works, the future policy to be adopted in regard to District Forests, the expansion of the co-operative movement are all under the active consideration of Government, and steps have been taken to give sufficient scope for non-official opinion being consulted in dealing with these important questions and all your representations will receive full consideration in that connection. As regards the revision of *Potgi* to *Shanbhogs* and *Patels*, and rules relating to *Miras*, Government have, in the proposals I referred to in my opening Address, gone as far as they can to afford whatever relief is possible, under present financial conditions, to these important members of the rural economy,

and they can only express their sympathy with their further demands and aspirations.

Another important subject that has been brought up time after time is the question of remission of land revenue, whenever the crops fail, and assessment to be levied on lands under tanks that cannot be supplied with water, having regard to the quantity available in the tank.

These questions raise very intricate principles, fundamentally affecting the system of our land settlement. The matter is being very carefully investigated and I can promise the sympathetic consideration of Government in regard to the removal of really serious hardships affecting a large number of people. There seems to be also some little misapprehension as to the right of the holder of a land to sink wells and raise garden crops without being taxed. Under the existing rules unless the well derives its water supply directly or indirectly from a Government source of Irrigation, no additional rate is imposed for sinking wells.

The question of affording necessary facilities to the poorer villagers to get *Honge* leaves on reasonable payment will be considered. In regard to grant of lands to outside capitalists, an enquiry will be made as to the specific case brought to notice which is also the subject of an interpellation. Government have no desire to encourage capitalists at the expense of the local people whose interests and welfare are their primary concern. If it becomes necessary to encourage special measures for the development of tracts now devoid of population by affording facilities for the investment of large capital, suitable

conditions will be imposed in each case to enable the local people to participate and derive full benefit from such enterprises and to safeguard their interest and lands will, as far as possible, not be granted with permanent occupancy right in such cases.

The question of receiving stamps in the shape of stamp paper in lieu of registration fees is under consideration. The question of reduction of registration fees will be further investigated.

The proposal to appoint Munsiffs to try both civil and criminal cases and to do away with the Special Magistrates, is opposed to the principle on which the separation of Judicial and Executive functions is now carried out. Government, however, will do whatever is possible to adjust the courts already established in order to avoid parties having to travel long distances when they have to appear in civil and criminal cases and to ensure a speedy termination of cases. Mr. Humza Hussain has explained to you how impossible it is for Government to undertake to pay *Batta* to witnesses in criminal cases.

It will give me great pleasure to place before His Highness your unanimous request regarding the prohibition of cow-killing in the State, and I am glad to have Mr. Abbas Khan's assurance, on behalf of the Mahomedan community in Mysore, that the measure has their full support.

Government, as you are aware, have adopted special measures to increase the number of hospitals and the supply of trained midwives in the *Malnad*, but the Department has found it difficult to provide the staff required in spite of special facilities accorded

to the local people to be trained. This is a matter in which the influential people in the *Malnad* should exercise their influence and co-operate with the Department.

The question of placing Agricultural Inspectors and the executive staff of technical departments concerned in economic improvements, under the Deputy Commissioners raises a difficult point. These departments cannot undertake responsibility for development unless they have full control over the staff, but, at the same time, there is also a great deal to be said in favour of giving local officers and local bodies sufficient scope to be in touch with the work of the officers concerned. The question as to what may be done to ensure this object, without impairing departmental authority or responsibility, is under the consideration of Government.

In regard to education, most of your representations have been anticipated in the order which Government have now under consideration on the Education Memorandum. As regards the request that seats should be made available for every student that wishes to join a school in each grade of education, the University and the Department have been doing their best to meet the growing demand for accommodation, and during the present year, there was scarcely any instance in which admission was refused. In regard to grants to Government hostels, as a result of the vehement discussion on the subject at the last Session of the Assembly, the rules were recently modified. I am glad that the members who brought the subject forward consider

the present concessions sufficiently liberal. The representation that the rules regarding the compulsory appointment of Supervisors for aided hostels and limiting the grant to the pay of the Supervisor and one-third of the rent presses hardly on private hostels will be further investigated. The complaints regarding the unsuitability of English and other textbooks will also be examined. Government have made a special allotment of Rs. 20,000 for the publication of scientific and other books in *Kannada* during the current year and the question of co-ordinating the work done by the various agencies in the publication and translation of books is under their active consideration. Some of the members made an eloquent appeal that the University should be provided with all the Faculties. As I told you in my opening Address, the entire question of our future University development will be carefully examined and a policy of expansion laid down. Some difficult questions were raised with regard to backward class and other scholarships. As there was a violent disagreement between members themselves on the points, I shall not venture to offer any off-hand solution. I have noted the difficulties brought to notice and the remedies suggested for consideration in dealing with the question of systematisation of scholarships. Government are fully aware that the existing arrangements for the enforcement of the rules to have standard weights and measures are unsatisfactory, and special measures will be adopted during the current year to provide an adequate supply of weights and measures.

Mr. Srinivasiengar's plea for more liberal treatment of *minor* municipalities and special guidance to them in the initial stages will receive sympathetic consideration.

Of the supplemental subjects brought forward, I have already assured you that Government are anxious that the collection of Income-Tax should be made as little harassing to merchants and traders as possible and every consideration has been shown in the matter of the production of their accounts in the orders issued. I have referred in detail in my address to the question of housing the poor, and Government will accord their sympathetic consideration to any proposals coming from local bodies for solving the problem on the lines suggested. The question of constructing a Hall for the Representative Assembly is receiving attention.

I have now referred to the most important questions raised. I am sorry that the limits of time have not permitted the discussion of all the subjects, and I hope that, when we meet again we shall be able to devise some system that will enable us, not only to go through the entire lists of subjects but devote some time to discuss the larger measures affecting the people as a whole, more fully. Before closing the Assembly, permit me to congratulate you on the high level you have maintained in the discussions and the earnestness and ability with which you have pressed your views. I feel sure that the increased opportunities which you have now of bringing to bear your practical knowledge and experience on administrative and other problems through this Assembly will enable you better to

fulfil your duties as the representatives of the people in future and to co-operate more and more largely with the measures adopted by the Government for their welfare and advancement.



ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE TO THE
BIRTHDAY SESSION OF THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE
ASSEMBLY AT MYSORE.

17th June 1921

It is my privilege, by the gracious command of His Highness the Maharaja, to welcome you to the Second Birthday session of the Representative Assembly. As the session is convened for the consideration of our annual financial budget, I shall proceed to explain its salient features after a brief reference to the seasonal conditions, the food situation and the general level of prices.

Seasonal Conditions.

The rainfall last year was insufficient, being about 10 inches below normal, and the season was generally unfavourable for agriculture. In parts of Tumkur and Shimoga Districts, the yield of wet crops was so poor that the collection of a portion of the assessment on wet lands has had to be suspended. I am glad to say, however, that although the crops were not as good as one might have wished, I nowhere observed any indications of scarcity during my tour in the affected parts of the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts early this year.

Food Control

But the unfavourable agricultural outlook in the State, coupled with distinct signs of scarcity in some of the adjoining British districts, necessitated our

maintenance of the control of exports of foodgrains. Assistance has, however, been continued to be given to the affected British districts by the export of 3,650 tons of controlled foodgrains, since October last year. During this period we have ourselves imported about 4,150 tons of rice. As the markets are now adequately supplied, the food depots have all been closed. The post of food Controller has been abolished from the 1st May 1921, and all restrictions on the export of foodgrains will be withdrawn from the end of this month.

Prices

The prices of foodgrains and of commodities in general are still ruling high as compared with pre-war rates. But it is a matter for satisfaction that there has latterly been an appreciable decline in prices, which now stand at about the same level as in July 1918.

For some time past, the Press and the public have been evincing a growing interest in the finances of the State and I welcome their attention to this important side of the administration. Enquiries and discussions in newspapers and interpellations in the Legislative Council and in this Assembly indicate an increasing desire to understand the exact financial position. I propose, therefore, to avail myself of this opportunity to give a frank and full account of the situation, which I trust will convince you that the present financial stringency, although it has caused embarrassment, has in no way adversely affected the stability of our financial position.

Revised Estimate, 1920-21

I shall first explain the situation in the current year. When the budget was settled last year, it was expected that the year's revenue would amount to Rs. 3,15,15,000 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,24,66,000 with a deficit of Rs. 9½ lakhs. According to the revised estimate, however, the year's transactions are expected to result in a deficit of about Rs. 20 lakhs. As will be explained later, this deficit would have been considerably larger if timely steps had not been taken to effect retrenchments wherever possible. This deterioration in the revised estimates to the extent of Rs. 10½ lakhs as compared with the original budget is more than accounted for by a falling off under some of our important sources of revenue. Even after allowing for improvement under certain heads, the total revenue receipts are expected to be only Rs. 2,97,61,000 and fall short of the budget estimates by Rs. 17,54,000.

The agricultural conditions in some parts of the State having been unfavourable, the Land Revenue collections are likely to be less than the budget anticipation to the extent of about Rs. 5 lakhs. With a view to reduce the output of sandal oil and avoid an accumulation of stock, the Sandal-wood Oil Factories were content to purchase inferior varieties of wood, which has reacted on the revenue of the Forest Department. Again, it was anticipated that fuel of the value of Rs. 2½ lakhs would be taken by the Iron works, but this was not realised. There was also a considerable falling off in the revenue expected from the tangadi bark leases. These causes account for a shortage of Rs. 7 lakhs under Forest

Revenue. The surplus revenue of the Assigned Tract for the year 1919-20 due in the current year was estimated at Rs. 8 lakhs and included in the budget estimate. The actual surplus, according to the latest administration Report of the Civil and Military Station was about Rs. $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, but we did not receive this amount as the Government of India have withheld the payment of the surplus for a period of three years from 1918-19. The net receipts from Railways have largely fallen short of expectations to the extent of Rs. $7\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. There is no decrease in the gross revenue which is expected to exceed the budget estimate by Rs. $7\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, but the working expenses have very largely increased owing to the higher prices of materials, and higher wages and salaries and to the resumption of the programme of renewals and replacements which had to be deferred during the war. The low rate of exchange has also made the interest charges on the Railway Sterling Loan heavier by about Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The demand for sandal oil has been very slack in the year with the result that the profits from the sale of oil will be about a lakh less than the estimate.

On the credit side of the account should be placed the improvement of Rs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the Mining Revenue due to the better price of gold of the Kolar Gold Mines and the lower rate of exchange that ruled during the year. The Excise Revenue has advanced by Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs over the budget. It is also expected that the revenue under Stamps, Income-tax and Registration will show an improvement of Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of a lakh over their respective budget figures.

As stated in my Address last year, the sterling revenue is entered in our accounts on the basis of 2 shillings per rupee in conformity with the official rate adopted by the Government of India. Owing to the wide fluctuations in the exchange rate during the year, our sterling balances were actually remitted at more favourable rates, the gain by exchange being Rs. ,95,000. I may say, in passing, that in order to avoid the assessment of our sterling revenues at an arbitrary figure with no reference to the prevailing conditions, we have decided to adopt for the next year the rate of 1 s. 8d. to the rupee which is the rate adopted by the Government of India in their budget for 1921-22.

Coming now to the expenditure side of the current year's budget, although the expenditure debitable to revenue was expected to be Rs. 3,24,66,000 the total estimated expenditure under service heads was Rs. 3,39,49,000, the excess of Rs. 14,83,000 being found from departmental balances and reserves. According to the revised estimates, however, the expenditure expected to be actually incurred is only Rs. 3,33,33,000, showing a decrease of Rs. 6,16,000 below the budget figure. The curtailment in expenditure effected during the year would have been more clearly perceptible in the accounts, if increased provision much in excess of the budget grants had not been unavoidably found necessary under certain heads like Medical and Army. The allotment on account of High Prices allowance also exceeded the budget provision of Rs. 20 lakhs by Rs. 6 lakhs. Heavy interest charges amounting to Rs. 4 lakhs have had also to be

provided for the service of the new $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent loan. The Commutation of pensions exceeded the budget provision by nearly Rs. 2 lakhs and the adjustment of arrear bills under Army by about a lakh. Increased potgi allowances amounting to Rs. 90,000 were sanctioned to shanbhogs and additional expenditure of nearly one-third of a lakh was required for the Census. It was possible to meet all this additional demand and yet effect a saving of Rs. 6 lakhs on the total amount budgetted for, only as a result of the measures adopted by Government to retrench expenditure. As soon as it was known that some of the heads of revenue would fall short of the budget, steps were taken to curtail, as far as possible, the programme of expenditure of the different departments and the result of such action is directly observable under heads like "Public Works" and "Grants for Public Improvements" while under other heads the larger economies effected are obscured by the additions on account of high prices allowances and other inevitable additional charges. It will facilitate comparison of the figures under the revised estimate with the budget if I explain that the proportionate shares of the high prices allowances are shown under the respective heads in the former, while they are lumped together in the latter under the head "Miscellaneous". Of the total service expenditure of Rs. 3,33,33,000, a sum of Rs. 15,67,000 will be met from the reserves and departmental balances and Rs. 3,17,66,000 debited to current revenues.

Budget 1921-22

I shall now deal with the budget estimates for the coming year. The total revenue for the next

year is estimated at Rs. 306 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs and the total expenditure at Rs. 305 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The budget has thus been balanced with a surplus of about half a lakh. The improvement on the revenue side as compared with the current year's revised estimate appears under Land Revenue, Income-tax, Electrical Works, and profits from Sandal Oil factories. The estimate under Land Revenue is framed on the basis of a normal season and in the expectation that a large part of the arrears left uncollected this year will be recovered next season when the re-settlement of some of the taluks will also come into operation. The estimate is therefore placed at Rs. 113 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs against Rs. 107 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, the revised estimate for the current year. Under Income and Miscellaneous taxes an improvement of one lakh is anticipated. The increased revenue from Electrical Works is due to the supply of a larger quantity of power to the Kolar Gold Mining Companies from the sixth Installation Works, and to the enhancement of the rates for energy charged for lighting and power installations. It is anticipated that the slump in sandal oil is nearing its end and the budget counts on the profits on the normal annual demand.

As the factories have already large stocks on hand and have in consequence to restrict output, provision is made for the transfer from the Forest Department of only half the normal quantity of sandalwood. The income of the Forest Department under this head has, as a result, been reduced by about half. As no orders of the Government of India on our representation for the refund of the surplus revenues of the Civil and Military Station have yet

been received, no estimate is entered under the head Assigned Tract Revenue. Although it is probable that the gross receipts under Railways will maintain their steady growth, it is unsafe to expect larger net receipts in view of the increased expenditure required for raising the standard of railway efficiency relaxed during the war. The position is not peculiar to our State Railways as may be seen from the following extract from the latest administration report of the Government of India Railway Department. It says: "This process of improvement necessarily tends to increase working expenses, and it will no doubt take time to reduce such costs to normal proportions, owing to the amount of lost ground that has to be recovered and to the fact that the available supplies of railway material throughout the world are not at present equal to the demand."

Turning to the expenditure side, I wish to invite your particular attention to the reduction under most of the heads. The Government have deemed it essential that a deficit budget should at all costs be avoided next year. As the scope for increasing revenues is limited, the improvement in the position has had to be mainly secured by substantial reductions in expenditure. The departmental budgets have been subjected to close scrutiny and all possible economies are being effected with a view to keep the total expenditure within the available resources. The decision to balance the budget has been the dominating factor and all other considerations have been subordinated to it. For securing such a result, it has been necessary to defer the extension of many useful measures and to effect

considerable retrenchments especially on establishments. These retrenchments will naturally affect the activities of the service departments, but in the interests of financial stability it has been considered that a condition of deficit should be avoided. The total expenditure according to the revised estimate for 1920-21 is Rs. 333 $\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs while that budgetted for next year is Rs. 316 $\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs. In the revised estimate the interest on the 1920 loan has had to be included only for a part of the year while in the budget for 1921-22 provision has been made for payment of interest on the 1920 loan for a whole year as well as for the interest payable on the proposed new loan of 1921 of which I shall speak to you presently. This accounts for an addition of Rs. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under interest charges. Making allowance for this additional provision, the real reduction in expenditure in the next year as compared with that in the current year, is about 27 lakhs. To secure economics to this extent has been no easy task. There was, however, no alternative and I hope the balanced budget will commend itself to you.

Opinions may differ as to which items of expenditure should have been retained and which retrenched. Measures of retrenchment have been fully and freely considered by the Finance Committee and the non-official members of it will, I am sure, bear me out when I say that proposals which appear feasible at first sight require considerable modification in the light of explanations offered by the officers responsible for the administration of the departments in which reductions are suggested.

The Government of His Highness have carefully considered the whole matter with the sole object of making every feasible retrenchment before deciding upon particular items of expenditure for elimination or reduction.

I might at this stage allude to the causes which have rendered such retrenchment necessary. I should like you to follow the course of revenue and expenditure in the past few years and with this object, I give a statement showing the actuals for the quinquennium ending with 1919-20. The additions to departmental balances and reserves and the expenditure met from them obscure the year's results and I have not therefore burdened the statement with these additions and deductions. As a general rule, the year's expenditure should be met from the year's revenue and the statement has been drawn up on this principle. The contributions to the Loan Sinking Fund and Famine Insurance Fund ought to form the first charge upon the revenues and the correct financial position can be appreciated only after providing for these essential reserves. In the period of five years covered by the statement, while the total revenue ranged from Rs. 274 lakhs to Rs. 315 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, the total expenditure steadily increased from Rs. 228 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs to Rs. 321 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. Until 1917-18 the position was one of a large excess of revenue over expenditure and the surplus in that year was as large as Rs. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. In the very next year, 1918-1919, the position was one of a deficit of Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and this was due to a decline in revenues to the extent of Rs. 21 lakhs and an increase in expenditure of Rs. 33 lakhs. Once

the standard of expenditure is raised, it is not easy to bring it down and the safest course is always to limit the annual expenditure to the available revenues. As I have already stated, the budget estimates for the coming year have been balanced with a small surplus of about half a lakh. This result has been attained after providing for the charges on account of interest payable on our last loan and also on the one proposed to be raised next year. The Sinking Fund requirement of the loans has been met from the balance accumulated for this purpose. The only obligatory demand not provided for the contribution to the Famine Insurance Fund, but there are arrears of realisable resources more than sufficient to meet this demand for the next year. Owing to the uncertain market for sandal oil, the revenue from sandal-wood estimated in the next year is only Rs. 11½ lakhs, while the average revenue in the past three years was over Rs. 20 lakhs. As regards the surplus revenue of the Civil and Military Station, we have submitted our representation to the Government of India for its payment. With the restoration of these two items of revenue, it will be possible not only to resume the annual contribution to the Famine Insurance Reserve, but also to set aside the arrears due to this fund for 1920-1921 and 1921-22.

It will be seen from what I have stated that the necessary remedies have been applied to restore equilibrium of the finances and that there is no cause for any anxiety in regard to their soundness.

It is by a drastic measure of retrenchment embracing all departments of the Government's

activities, that we have succeeded in making the revenue over the expenditure. By a still greater scrutiny which will be exercised during the ensuing year right through the administrative machine, further economics may be effected by the elimination of avoidable items. But it will be clear that no measure of economy will provide the funds for all the legitimate demands for further expansion in Education, Agriculture, Sanitation, Medical Relief and Industrial Enterprise, which cannot be indefinitely put off. Government cannot also delay much longer, without risk of discontent and inefficiency, a revision in the salaries of all grades of their public servants, so as to bring them within some measure of comparison with the scales recently sanctioned in British India. It is therefore incumbent on them to see what can be done to increase their resources.

I have already pointed out that retrenchment measures have become necessary because of the practically stationary character of our revenues, coupled with the substantial increase in the standard of expenditure during the last five years. The principal heads of revenue have shown no perceptible progress except Excise, which has expanded by Rs. 16 $\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs in five years and in a minor degree Stamps and Registration which have together shown an increase of Rs. 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs within this period. Land Revenue, the mainstay of our resources, has shown no development and has stood at about Rs. 107 lakhs for the last five years. Owing to a variety of causes, but chiefly to the present system of elaborate inspection of boundary marks during re-survey, the re-settlement of nearly 29 taluks is now overdue.

Government have recently issued orders directing the completion of the revision settlement of six taluks a year. It may also be noted that the increase of revenue as a result of re-settlement has not been commensurate with the rise in prices since the original survey. The total increase in Land Revenue by the re-settlement of 37 taluks which has been completed up to date is only Rs. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, showing an increase of 11 per cent, while the increase obtained during the first revision of settlements in the Bombay Presidency which we follow in our land revenue policy was 30 per cent.

The revenue under the Forest Department has been largely affected by the slump in the sandal oil market and the disorganization in the demand for tanning barks. The trade crisis following the war is not only responsible for the decline in our Forest revenue but has affected the yield of some of the productive works by unsettling exchange. It is difficult for us to find a solution to safeguard our revenues dependent on such world factors and we have to restrict developments in administration until normal times return.

Capital Expenditure

I have so far dealt with revenue finance. I shall now place before you the position in respect of capital finance. I am afraid there is considerable misconception in regard to the public loan raised in the current year and that contemplated in the next. It was clearly stated in the memorandum accompanying the budget estimates for the current year that the last loan was required for productive

works for which the budget estimate provided Rs. 96½ lakhs. There have been several enquiries as to how the amount borrowed has been utilised and whether the whole of it has really been spent on capital works. The actual expenditure on these works in the first nine months of the year amounts to Rs. 72 lakhs and it is expected that in the remaining three months a sum of about Rs. 68½ lakhs will be spent for the same purpose. The aggregate outlay on capital works in the current year is thus Rs. 140½ lakhs. The amount realised from the loan was Rs. 134½ lakhs and the whole of it has thus been utilised for productive works.

As regards the loan to be raised in the next year, doubts have been expressed in some quarters as to why there should be any more borrowing. As you know, the projects to be financed from loan funds are the Railways, Electrical Works, the Krishnarajasagara, and the Iron Works, at Bhadravati (Benkipur).

Railways

Under Railways, the amount required for next year is Rs. 30 lakhs. This is almost entirely for capital expenditure on open lines. All expenditure on construction in connection with the new lines sanctioned by the Government of India, has in view of financial stringency, been stopped. The capital expenditure now to be undertaken is on absolutely necessary renewals and improvements chargeable to capital which had to be deferred during the period of the war and which cannot further be postponed without detriment to public convenience and safety,

deterioration of the lines and loss of revenue. The need for these improvements has been urged more than once by the Senior Government Inspector for Railways and when the improvements are completed we may expect a substantial addition to the revenue.

Electrical Works

The Electrical Works referred to relate to the sixth installation in connection with the Cauvery Power works at Sivasamudram. This has been undertaken to meet the increased demand from the Mining Companies of the Kolar Gold Field and the growing industrial concerns in Bangalore and Mysore Cities whose calls for extra power to the extent of 12,000 H.P. the Government have to meet under existing agreements. The total amount of the sanctioned estimate is Rs. 43 lakhs. The outlay expected to be incurred up to the end of the current financial year is Rs. 12 lakhs, the amount required during 1921-22 being Rs. 23 lakhs.

The other important undertakings which require borrowed capital for their completion are the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir and allied Works and the Iron Scheme at Bhadravati. In view of the large commitments in respect of these, I am glad of this opportunity to place the facts relating to them before the public.

Krishnarajasagara Works

As regards the Krishnarajasagara Works the position is that the first stage of the dam has been nearly completed and the safety of the work as well as the arrangements with the Government of Madras

(which we expect will be finally settled very soon) require that it should be expeditiously completed up to the height of 124 feet. The whole project was conceived with the double object of ensuring and improving the supply of electric power and of extending irrigation. The power generated at Sivasamudram with the first three installations which were in existence when the dam was commenced, was 13,000 H.P. With the finishing of the first stage of the dam, the power generated will be increased from 13,000 H.P. to 32,000 H.P., (on the completion of the sixth installation). The entire cost of the first stage of the dam is meant to be taken as debitable to the Cauvery Power Works, the total cost of which up to and including the sixth installation will thus amount to Rs. 309 lakhs as shown below :—

			Rs.
Electrical Works	...	...	205 lakhs
First stage of the dam	...	...	104 „
			—
	Total	...	309 „
			—

The net revenue from the 32,000 H.P., generated is estimated at Rs. 32 lakhs. The dam is already remarked, has to be brought up to the final stage without delay. The total estimate for the Reservoir is Rs. 191 lakhs, inclusive of the Rs. 104 lakhs referred to above. The outlay expected to be incurred up to the end of this official year is Rs. 158 lakhs. The balance to be incurred will, therefore be Rs. 33 lakhs and this expenditure cannot, in the opinion of the Government's advisers, be avoided or postponed. When the dam is completed, it is intended to generate 4,000 H.P.

at the dam site, at a cost of about Rs. 17 lakhs and this is expected to bring in a yearly return of Rs. 3 lakhs. At the same time the storage in the reservoir will enable us to develop irrigation to the extent of about 70,000 acres. The necessary canals are estimated to cost Rs. 150 lakhs; but as the estimated return is only Rs. 5 lakhs it is intended to take up the development of irrigation only later, as funds permit.

Iron Works

The Iron Works at Bhadravati (Benkipur) have been undertaken on the expert advice of Mr. C. P. Perin of the well-known firm of Messrs. Perin & Marshall of New York, who are Consulting Engineers to the Tata Iron & Steel Company. This latter firm as you are aware, have been appointed Agents, and the entire operations have been placed under a Board of Management on which the Government have three and the Agents two representatives. The scheme includes mining of iron ore and limestone (flux), extraction of fuel, the construction of tramway lines for the transport of ore and fuel, a saw mill for billeting the wood, a wood distillation plant for converting wood into charcoal by the process of destructive distillation and recovery of by-products, a blast furnace and laying out of a new town for the accommodation of the staff.

The first estimate of expenditure on the scheme prepared by Mr. Perin in 1916 was for Rs. 63,60,300. This estimate has, however, had to be revised more than once and the latest revised estimate of 1919, received from the Agents came up to Rs. 99,30,000.

The increase over the original estimate was inevitable, mainly on account of the rise in the cost of machinery owing to war conditions. It is now found that even this revised estimate will not adequately provide for all the capital expenditure on the various parts of the scheme.

It is expected that by the time the whole scheme is placed on a complete working basis, the expenditure on the wood distillation and blast furnace plants will amount to about Rs. 100 lakhs, that on tramways of which a length of 117 miles has been sanctioned to about Rs. 72 lakhs and the town construction and ore and flux operations to another Rs. 20 lakhs. The total ultimate expenditure is thus likely to be not less than about Rs. 190 lakhs, roughly. Detailed and up-to-date estimates are being prepared and will be approved by Government after careful scrutiny.

Of the above, about Rs. 120 lakhs will have already been spent before the end of the year and a provision of Rs. 45 lakhs is necessary for expenditure during the next year.

The wood distillation plant and blast furnace have been almost fully erected and there will not be much further expenditure on that account. The expenditure on tramways will be spread over the next 2 or 3 years. The success of the undertaking depends on the steady and continuous supply of raw materials, *viz.*, fuel for the wood distillation plant and ore and flux required for the blast furnace. The collection of fuel is proceeding on the basis of carefully prepared working plans and the forest areas are exploited on up-to-date scientific lines. Simultaneously

with the collection of fuel for the Iron Works action is also being taken to exploit systematically the timber and bamboo resources of our forests and to utilise the new tram lines for placing these materials on the market at cheaper rates. Dr. W. F. Smeeth, Director of Mines and Geology, is controlling the ore and flux operations. The ore is to be brought down chiefly from Kemmangundi on the Bababudans. The construction of the forest tram lines is being rapidly pushed on. About 50 miles of line are expected to be ready for transport purposes by about December 1921.

According to the agreements with the Agents, the Government has to supply the Iron Works with raw materials at certain stipulated rates. These rates were based on conditions prevailing five years ago. Since then conditions have materially altered and the original calculations have been to a large extent upset. It is now found that the actual cost of raw materials will be higher than the rates at which they have to be supplied to the works. The return from the works was originally estimated by Mr. Perin at about 25 per cent on the outlay. But the increases in the capital cost and in the cost of raw materials will considerably diminish the return. But even making allowances for these and for all other unfavourable circumstances, the return on the investment as now estimated is expected to be not less than 10 per cent.

The Krishnarajasagara and the Iron Works are projects started in the past and it is obvious that they should be completed as early as possible so that they may begin to yield the expected revenue. I do not

think it can be seriously contended that works on which we have already spent very heavy amounts should be left in an incomplete condition with all the risks incidental to such a policy and with the loss of revenue which delay in their completion necessarily involves.

New Loan

The early completion of these projects requires funds and the question is how the money is to be found. It is impossible to find the large amounts required for capital works from annual revenue surpluses nor have we no any surpluses as we used to have in the past. When productive works cannot be constructed out of revenue surpluses, the only means open is to finance them from the proceeds of public loans.

The demands of capital works were met until the end of 1919-20 either from current revenue surpluses or from the realization of securities, in which excess cash balances had been invested or from both and this method of financing the works was both simple and easy. Neither of these resources was available in the current year but there were heavy commitments in respect of projects already started. It was therefore necessary to resort to borrowing. As the same condition continues in the next year, another loan is equally necessary for completing the works in progress.

As I have said before, there can be no two opinions that the works under construction should be completed as early as possible and this object can be attained only if there is a full response to the

proposed loan. The capital programme has been drawn up for the minimum amount necessary in the interests of the works and the grant required is Rs. 108 lakhs. It is accordingly proposed to borrow a sum of about a crore of rupees and I take this opportunity of appealing for your active co-operation in making our next loan as successful as the last. The service of the loans is fully guaranteed from existing revenues and is not contingent on the income from the new works for which the loan is required. The interests of investors are therefore perfectly safe. The terms of the loan will be announced shortly and I earnestly hope that every subject of His Highness the Maharaja will consider it a patriotic duty to promote its success and co-operate with the Government in developing the resources of the State.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DURING
THE QUINQUENNium ENDING 1919-20

	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue ..	273.97	299.04	225.25	294.24	313.12
Departmental expenditure ..	221.93	244.35	256.53	289.27	315.37
Sinking Fund ..	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Famine Insurance ..	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Total Expenditure ..	228.26	250.68	262.86	295.60	321.70
Surplus ..	45.71	48.36	52.39	—1.36	—8.58
Deficit ..	..	..	..	—1.36	—8.58

CONCLUDING SPEECH AT THE SECOND BIRTHDAY
SESSION OF THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE
ASSEMBLY.

21st June 1921

Our work for this Session has now been concluded and before we disperse, I should like to say a few words regarding its main features. The discussion on the subjects was finished earlier than was expected as most of the subjects standing against the names of members belonging to the Brahmin community were withdrawn by those members with a few exceptions and did not come up for discussion. Members from that community did not also take part in the discussion of the budget. Except in the case of one or two subjects in regard to which subsequent orders of Government or discussion in the Economic Conference rendered further discussion here unnecessary, it was apparent that the withdrawal of subjects was due not to the representations themselves having become unnecessary, but to some real or fancied cause of dissatisfaction of which Government were not cognisant. It was subsequently suggested that the dissatisfaction was probably due to some parts of the rules newly issued regarding the regulation of the conduct of business in the Assembly, while one member said that there were also other reasons which, however, he did not explain. In any case, may I point out that, apart from the merits of the case, the more correct and constitutional course on the part of the mal contents would

have been to bring the matter forward openly at the time instead of sulking during the discussions and depriving the electors, whose representatives they are, of the opportunity of laying their views before the Government and having their grievances considered ?

Elected representatives are not in order if they refuse to bring forward matters for representing which they have been deputed by the electors. It is open to them to resign their seats, but to retain their seats and attend the Session and then refuse to bring forward those matters amounts in my opinion to breach of faith with the people by whom they were elected and to whom they are answerable. I would be failing in my duty if I did not point out to you that such action, although confined to members numbering only about 35 per cent of the total membership, is exceedingly ill-advised and bound to reflect on the reputation for good sense and sobriety which the Assembly has all along maintained. If this attitude on the part of a handful of members should be persisted in, it may, I feel constrained to observe, become necessary to consider measures whereby the object of representative institutions may not be defeated and the interests of the people as a whole may be safeguarded. I however venture to hope that this is but a passing phase and that when we meet again in October, wiser counsels will prevail.

As regards the rules of procedure newly issued, the members who expressed dissatisfaction themselves admitted that the powers of the President, as stated in the rules, were already vested in him and

that these rules only put together in connected form the powers and practice as now existing. I also pointed out that the language of the rules that was taken exception to is identical with that of the corresponding rule relating to the procedure of the Indian Legislative Assembly. I may however say that these rules are not immutable like the laws of the Medes and the Persians, but can be amended and modified as experience indicates.

Of the subjects discussed during this Session, I am pleased to note that measures for the amelioration of the depressed classes occupy a large place, and very rightly too. It has been suggested that the Panchamas should be settled in colonies, lands granted to them free of upset price and on a special tenure and that they should also be granted *takkavi* loans to enable them to bring the lands under cultivation. The provision of increased facilities for education and medical aid to these classes is another measure urged for consideration. All these are matters which have recently been engaging the consideration of the Government and were intended to be assigned to the proposed Depressed Classes Board as part of its functions. Pending the constitution of the Board, Government will instruct the respective departments to bestow sympathetic attention to the needs of members of these classes in such matters.

Next in importance and the volume of opinion behind them come the various questions connected with the relations of the Forest Department and the raiyats. The Government are alive to the petty hardships and annoyances that are some times the lot of the raiyat in such matters and will investigate

the representations further during the year. I must however point out that, so long as the people depend on State and District Forests, for the conservation of which they take no responsibility, they must be prepared for some inconveniences which are incidental to departmental management. The only remedy is for the people to have their own village forests, for which the Government are prepared to give them suitable lands and other facilities.

Mr. Nagappa of Turuvekere Sub-Taluk has put forward a very useful and timely suggestion in regard to the payment of interest on the State Loan Bonds held by residents in villages. He suggests that the interest due should, if possible, be paid in the villages where the holders reside. In the alternative, he proposes that arrangements may be made to accept interest coupons towards payment of land revenue. The suggestion is one which is calculated to benefit the bond-holders and the Government alike and I shall, as already promised, get the question investigated and provide the necessary and feasible facilities very early.

Regarding the discussions on the budget, I should like to compliment the members who took part in it on the thoroughness with which they had studied the draft budget and the increasing grasp of its details evinced by them. It is very gratifying that a large number of members took part in the discussion, so much so, that the budget had to be given three days instead of only two as usual. The suggestions that have been made will all receive careful consideration. Many of them have already been before Government. In some cases, orders

accepting such suggestions in regard to retrenchments have been passed and in others, the proposals are under active consideration. Among them, I may mention the abolition of the post of Forest Economist, the abolition of several Secretariat appointments, reduction in the number of peons, increasing the number of working hours of University Professors and the closing of the Home Industries Classes. The suggestion regarding Foreign Scholarships being all treated as recoverable loans will be examined. The Industries and Commerce Department will be asked to take special measures for the recovery of outstanding instalments of loans. The complaints regarding the working of the Income-tax Regulation will be enquired into by the Government. I may point out that any cases of excessive assessment can be set right during the coming year as the assessment now made are provisional with reference to the income of the previous year and liable to revision with reference to the actual income of the current year as ascertained after the close of the year.

Educational subjects, as usual, received considerable attention at the hands of members who have asked for larger allotments under various heads. Government are anxious to make a large advance in regard to the extension of education, especially in rural parts, but as I explained in another connection, such advance is possible only if further funds are made available to them. Some members have asked that the levy of the education cess may not be brought into effect; I hope, however, that the community as a whole realise the urgent

necessity for more funds for purposes of education and agree to the levy of the cess.

Before closing, there is one matter of public interest which I wish to take this opportunity of mentioning to you. It is now an open secret that Mr. C. R. Reddy, our Inspector-General of Education, is voluntarily retiring from the service in a few weeks with the view of entering public life in British India. Mr. Reddy has been with us for the past nearly 13 years in various capacities as Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education, as Professor, and subsequently Principal, in the Maharaja's College and finally as Inspector-General of Education. I need not say how ably he has discharged the duties of all these offices. His administration of the Education Department during the past three years has, if I may say so, been a brilliant landmark, and the recent resolution of Government on educational policy to which several of you made appreciative reference was, in no small measure, due to his initiative. It is therefore with regret that the Government have decided to permit him to retire from the service and I feel sure that this regret will be shared by most of you who are present here. Let us, however, wish him all success in the new sphere of activities which he is now entering and for which his great gifts so eminently qualify him.

I now declare the Session closed.

ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE TO THE DASARA
SESSION OF THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE
ASSEMBLY AT MYSORE.

13th October 1921

By the command of His Highness the Maharaja, I welcome you to the thirty-eighth Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly and in doing so, shall, in accordance with practice, place before you a brief account of the administration of the State during the last year and of the measures contemplated during the current year. As usual, information on all routine matters connected with the administration is given in Part II of the Address which will be taken as read. With a view to concentrate attention on the more important points, some of the matters which till now were being dealt with in Part I have also been transferred by me to the other Part this year and I hope that this arrangement will commend itself to you.

Seasonal Conditions

2. The shortage in the rainfall last year resulted in an appreciable decrease in the area under both dry and wet crops. The outturn of crops was so low in certain taluks as to call for suspension of a portion of the wet assessment. The seasons this year promise to be more favourable but we are not yet free from anxiety in respect of parts of the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. The *Mungar* rains commenced hopefully in the second week of

April and, although there was a break during the next month, the rains in June continued to maintain in some measure the promise of the earlier weeks. The *Hingar* rains of the past two months have been copious and most of the tanks in Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar and parts of Tumkur have received their full supply of water. With a view to meet the scarcity of fodder reported from parts of the districts which have not yet received adequate rainfall, some State Forests have been thrown open for free grazing. The situation in such tracts is being carefully watched and all needful measures will be adopted, should no signs of improvement manifest themselves.

The Loan

3. In my address to you at the last Birthday Session, I announced the decision of Government to float a new loan this year to meet the expenditure provided in the budget for the execution of capital works. The terms of the new loan were announced early in July. Two issues were offered with a view to meet the varying requirements of investors. One is a ten-year loan carrying interest at 7 per cent and issued at par and the other is a $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent long-term loan repayable in 20 to 30 years at par and issued at $97\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The loans were thrown open for subscription to all India with the kind permission of the Imperial Government from the beginning of August. The response, chiefly to the 7 per cent loan, has been very gratifying and the limit of one crore which was originally fixed to meet the budget provision for the year has been long past, the total subscriptions up to the 7th instant amounting to

Rs. 198 lakhs. One noteworthy feature, indicative of an expanding market for our securities, is the large amount of subscriptions received from outside the State. Government have resolved to receive subscriptions up to a maximum of two crores and to restrict the expenditure on capital works during the next two years to this amount.

The Budget

4. The budget estimates of the current year have already been dealt with in detail both in the Representative Assembly and in the Legislative Council. Since the estimates were sanctioned, there have been certain disturbing factors which affect both the receipt and expenditure sides of the budget. For instance, the estimates took credit for a revenue of Rs. 2 lakhs from the sale of sandal oil in the expectation that the prolonged slump in the market for oil would soon be terminated, but this expectation is not likely to be realised and the Government are considering the measures to be taken to meet this unforeseen situation. The raising of the limit of the loan to two crores also necessitates an increased provision on account of Sinking Fund, Interest and incidental expenses. Although it is too early to forecast to what extent the anticipation in the budget may fail to be realised, it is clear that the situation demands further strenuous efforts to improve the financial position. I shall now explain the measures which the Government have already adopted towards this end.

5. The complicated procedure adopted hitherto by the Survey and Settlement Department in

connection with the resettlement of taluks has, as you are well aware, considerably delayed the progress of resettlement operations as they fell due involving considerable loss of legitimate revenue. Government have decided that the field operations preliminary to resettlement should be restricted in future to what are strictly required for purposes of resettlement and that detailed field measurements and inspection of boundry marks should not be undertaken except to the extent that may be absolutely necessary. It is expected that with this simplified procedure about six taluks a year can be resettled and the arrears under this head cleared early.

6. Considerable retrenchments have been ordered and already given effect to in the sanctioned budget for the year. I may mention the more important among them for your information. A saving of Rs. 33,000 has been secured by reducing the establishment of the Survey Department. The staff of Village Improvement clerks in Taluk Offices and the Shekdari School were not found to be necessary and their abolition has resulted in a saving of Rs. 15,000. A sum of nearly Rs. 28,000 has been saved in the Forest Department by reducing the staff of the Forest School and by abolishing the Game Preserves establishment. In the Excise Department, economies to the extent of Rs. 37,000 have been effected by disbanding some establishments and by abolishing the separate appointments of District Excise Officers in the four districts in which the separation of judicial and executive functions rendered it possible to entrust the excise work to Revenue Officers. The expenditure on the

establishment of the Comptroller's Office has been reduced by about Rs. 33,000. Certain appointments of the Geological Department have not been allowed to be filled up and a charge of about Rs. 22,000 has thus been saved. Economies amounting to over a lakh of rupees have been effected mainly by the abolition of appointment of District Economic Superintendents and by the reduction of subordinate establishments of the Economic Conference. Substantial retrenchments amounting to about Rs. 4 lakhs have been effected in the Military Department mainly by reducing the strength of horses in the Cavalry Regiments and by effecting economies in the upkeep of animals of the Imperial Service Transport Corps. The post of Chief Engineer, Cauvery Valley Irrigation, has been abolished.

7. Measures of retrenchments are continuing to receive attention and the following are the more important of them sanctioned since the budget was framed.

The permanent cadre of the Civil Service has been reduced by 14. Besides the abolition of a whole-time Efficiency Audit Officer and of two other gazetted posts, material reductions in the subordinate clerical and menial staffs of the General and Revenue Secretariat have been ordered and the total savings amount to about Rs. 33,000. The post of the Forest Economist has been abolished. In the Police Department, the charges of two Superintendents have been converted into those of Assistant Superintendents and certain other reductions of establishments have also been effected. By a revision of District Sanitary establishments, a saving of about

Rs. 29,000 in the Public Health Department has been secured.

Census

8. The preliminary arrangements connected with the sixth decennial census were completed in time and the final enumeration of population was effected on the night of the 18th March 1921 synchronously with the rest of India. According to the provisional totals, the population of the State inclusive of the Civil and Military Station was 5,976,660 consisting of 3,045,999 males and 2,931,661 females. The total number of occupied houses was 1,205,959. The increase in population since the previous census is only 2.93 per cent. All the districts have contributed to this increase except Shimoga and Kadur in which the population shows a slight decline. The increase in the population of the cities of Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields and Mysore is noteworthy. The rate of increase during the decennium is the lowest so far recorded. The disastrous outbreak of influenza in 1918 is undoubtedly one of the most important causes which have so adversely affected the growth of population during the last decade.

Land Revenue

9. The total realisations of land revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 111 lakhs representing 92.5 per cent of the entire demand.

10. A census of agricultural stock was taken during the year. The total number of bulls and bullocks in the State was returned as 1,697,000 and

of cows 1,717,156 ; disclosing an increase of 8 per cent under bulls and 6.6 per cent under cows, over the figures for the previous quinquennial census.

11. Government have, during the year, been able to come to a decision on the important question of the remission of assessment on lands under tanks which do not receive a sufficient supply of water in any year or series of years. This subject has been pressed by this Assembly for the consideration of Government on several occasions and I am happy to be able to announce that Government have decided that whenever in any tract, not less than half the atchkat under a tank is left uncultivated in any year or if cultivated, has yielded not more than a four-anna crop, the collection of half of the assessment on all the wet lands under the tank should be postponed for a year and that if similar conditions prevail in the next year also, the suspended assessment should be remitted. Rules embodying these principles are being drafted and the concessions will come into force as soon as the rules are approved and issued.

Educational Institutions

12. With the exception of 704 aided Village Primary Schools which ceased working during the year for want of local support, all the educational institutions continued to work satisfactorily. The total number on the rolls of the Colleges increased from 832 to 1,005. The strength of the High Schools and A.V. Schools also rose from 6,193 to 6,386 and from 42,501 to 49,664, respectively. The results of the public examinations were satisfactory except in the Entrance Classes where only 282 candidates

passed out of 911 sent up or only about 30 per cent. Out of 1,780 candidates who appeared for S.S.L.C., Examination, 777 including 18 girls were declared eligible for College study. Eight thousand four hundred and eighty candidates appeared at the last Lower Secondary Examination, *viz.*, 3,742 for the English and 4,738 for the Kannada section. The percentage of passes was 61 and 46.3, respectively.

13. In order to provide accommodation for the large number of students who applied for admission to the University Entrance Classes with Science and Mathematics as their optional subjects, additional Science sections have been opened in the Collegiate High Schools at Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur. The London Mission High School, Bangalore, has opened a University Entrance Class in Science and Mathematics. A University Entrance Class in History has also been opened in Banumaiya's High School at Mysore.

Educational Reform

14. You are aware that the question of re-organising the entire system of education in the State so as to improve its efficiency and develop it on sound lines has been engaging the attention of Government for the last two or three years. Final orders of Government on the Education Memorandum were issued in May last. The most important measures of reform therein sanctioned are the gradual conversion of aided Village Primary Schools to Government institutions, the development of Vernacular Middle Schools to A.V. Schools of a uniform type, the combination of practical with

literary instruction and the establishment of a large number of industrial schools. The extension of the course of normal training, the provision of special facilities for the education of Panchamas and the revision of the scale of pay of all appointments in the tutorial line as well as of the inspectorate have also been sanctioned.

15. The execution of this programme involves an additional expenditure ranging from Rs. 14 lakhs to Rs. 21 lakhs in the course of five years. To meet this heavy expenditure Government directed the resumption of Local Funds General and Mohatarfa from local bodies to whom these items of revenue had been assigned in the year 1917 for providing additional facilities for education and medical relief in rural areas. The levy of an education cess under the Local Boards and Municipal Regulations was also sanctioned to enable local bodies to contribute towards the cost of primary education in rural and urban areas, respectively. Government expected to be in a position to give effect to the more urgent of these measures from the commencement of this year by immediately resuming Local Funds General and Mohatarfa. It has however been represented by local bodies that they have recently adopted programmes of development work relying on these resources and that their expenditure has increased since 1917. The question as to how much of these items of revenue may be resumed from local bodies without unduly crippling their resources and what retrenchments the local bodies may be advised to effect, is engaging the attention of Government. These circumstances have delayed for a time the

execution of the sanctioned reforms, but Government hope to be in a position to take early action in carrying out the programme.

Educational Finance

16. I may in this connection refer briefly to the increasing difficulties of financing educational expenditure in the State.

The strength of all the secondary schools and colleges has been increasing rapidly in recent years. The question of finding accommodation is becoming more and more difficult. The State has already devoted 14 per cent of its revenues towards education and is faced on the one hand with the increasing demands of higher education which already takes up two-thirds of the present total expenditure and on the other with the claims of the rural population in respect of elementary education which cannot any longer be put off. In the present state of our finances any material addition to the allotments for education is out of the question. The increasing liabilities in respect of primary and higher education have therefore to be met by effecting suitable re-adjustments in the expenditure on education and securing the co-operation of local bodies in meeting a portion of the expenditure on primary education by local taxation.

Freeships and Scholarships

17. Our rates of fees in schools and colleges are the lowest in any part of India. Forty per cent of the pupils in the Arts Colleges generally are free students. All students taking Physics and Chemistry

in the B.Sc. classes are free. The percentage of freeships in the Engineering College is 50 while in the Maharani's College no fees are levied. In the University Entrance Classes $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the pupils and in High Schools 20 per cent are free. The total value of these freeships in the University and in the High Schools amounts to Rs. 87,000. If the recent abolition of fees in Middle Schools is also taken into account, the total loss of fee income would amount to Rs. 2,37,000. In addition, the value of scholarships granted amounts to Rs. 4,47,828 including one lakh allotted for scholarships to backward classes. Altogether, the total value of scholarships, freeships and free middle school education is over Rs. $6\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, a figure equivalent to $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total budget provision for education. In view of the urgent need for providing additional funds for education in all grades, it is a question for consideration whether a reduction of our present scale of scholarships and freeships is possible. The question of systematisation of scholarships has for some time been under consideration. The views of the University Council, the Board of Education and the Inspector-General have been before the Government and a Committee recently appointed to examine the whole position have submitted a revised scheme of scholarships proposing a reduction of the allotments for scholarships tenable within the State from Rs. 3,77,000 to Rs. 3,12,000 and those tenable in British India from Rs. 66,680 to Rs. 32,620 and also a small reduction in the number of freeships. These proposals are now under the consideration of Government. In the meantime, instructions have been

issued to continue the freeships under the existing scale for the current year.

Industries

18. The past year has furnished gratifying proof that the policy adopted by Government of pioneering new industries with a view to their transfer to private enterprise after the completion of the experimental stage has been fruitful of results. The Metal Factory started by Government in October 1917 with a view to introduce the manufacture of pressed hollow ware in the State, has been taken over by an influential syndicate. Negotiations are in progress for the transfer of the Government Soap Factory also to a local syndicate. The Department of Industries deserves to be congratulated on the appreciation it has secured from businessmen who have come forward to take over on reasonable terms the industries it has pioneered. The right of working the Kaolin deposits discovered by the department near Bangalore has been transferred to a private company on certain concessional terms subject to the condition that the raw material should not be exported from the State.

19. There is evidence of considerable industrial activity in and near Bangalore and Mysore Cities and various large concerns are rapidly coming into existence. Government have invited applications from Joint-Stock Companies and businessmen for the concessions that may be required to start certain industries for which facilities are locally available. Four applications for concessions for the

establishment of a large Sugar Factory have been received and are under consideration.

20. The administration of the department has now been entrusted to Mr. P. G. D'Souza, who has just returned to Mysore after a study of industrial and commercial developments and organisation in Europe and America during the past ten months.

Bhadravati Iron Works

21. Work in connection with the erection of the Wood Distillation Plant and Blast Furnace and the collection of raw materials for the undertaking is progressing satisfactorily. The total expenditure incurred for the works up to the end of August 1921 amounted to a little over Rs. 120 lakhs. Almost the whole of the expenditure estimated for the Wood Distillation and Blast Furnace Plants has been incurred. The remaining capital expenditure will mainly relate to the construction of Tramway lines, and the purchase of rope-way materials for bringing down the ore from Kemmangundi to the foot of the hill. The Wood Distillation Plant and Blast Furnace are almost ready. There has been some delay in the receipt of the equipment for water supply and the saw mill for billeting fuel. The whole plant is however expected to be ready for operation by July 1922.

22. Arrangements have been made for the mining of iron ore and flux near Chattanhalli and Sankaragudda in the Shimoga District as a temporary measure, pending the construction of the Kemmangundi rope-way. Sufficient quantities of material for the starting of operations have been

mined and collected. The plant required for the crushing of ore and flux has been designed, and orders have been placed in England.

23. The two main lines of Tramway, *viz.*, the Bhadravati-Kemmangundi and Bhadravati-Agasan-hadlu lines, of a total length of 45 miles required for the transport of fuel for the works are almost complete and ballast trains are expected to be run shortly.

24. The buildings required for the accommodation of the staff in the new town of Bhadravati are expected to be completed by the end of December 1921. Estimates have lately been sanctioned for the construction of quarters for the Forest and Railway staff also. A complete scheme of water supply and drainage for the new town has also been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1½ lakhs. The work is in progress.

Krishnarajasagara Project

25. There has been substantial progress on this work during the year. The gap in the dam has been raised to a height of 80 feet above the river bed, thus completing the storage contemplated for the first stage of the project. A portion of the body wall of the waste weir was constructed up to 77 feet above bed level. All the works undertaken were completed before the monsoon and a flood of 9 feet was safely passed over the river gap of the dam and also over the body wall of the waste weir in July last.

26. With the completion of the storage contemplated at the end of the first stage, Government

have considered it necessary to examine the whole project afresh in order to determine the best method of obtaining from the Reservoir as satisfactory a return as possible on the outlay till now incurred and to revise the forecast of expenditure likely to be required in the further stages of the project with an estimate of the return therefrom. They have accordingly appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Engineer to examine the question in all its bearings and submit an early report to Government. The terms of reference to the Committee include among others the following :—

(1) The suitability of the revised estimates for the second stage and the minimum requirements under further works to be executed within the next ten years ;

(2) The relative merits of the Irrigation and Power Schemes under the first stage and the propriety of debiting the entire cost of the first stage of the scheme to the Cauvery Power Works ;

(3) The prospects of Irrigation and Power revenue under the second stage ;

(4) The advisability of undertaking the High Level Canal Project, and an estimate of its approximate cost and the revenue earnings which may be expected ;

(5) The desirability of introducing a regulation on the model of the Irrigation Acts in force in British India with a view to further develop irrigation under the project.

27. The technical officers of Government have for some time past been in consultation with the

irrigation experts of the Madras Government with a view to arrive at a satisfactory agreement on the technical issues connected with the Cauvery Arbitration case. Their report which embodies the proposals which the technical officers of both the Governments would recommend for adoption as an equitable settlement of the dispute is now under consideration.

Railways

28. The metre gauge line from Chickjajur to Chitaldrug (21 miles) was opened for traffic in May last. A two-feet gauge forest tramway from Thadasa to Hebbe (9.8 miles) was also opened for timber traffic. The total mileage of railways now worked by the State is 402. The outlay on railway construction and surveys during the years was Rs. 21,68,000 and Rs. 30,600, respectively. Owing to the urgent necessity of incurring very large expenditure in bringing the open lines to a proper standard of efficiency, it has been considered desirable for the present not to proceed further with the construction of the metre gauge lines from Shimoga to Arasalu and from Nanjangud to Chamarajnagar.

Backward Communities and the Public Service

29. Government have passed orders during the year on the recommendations of the Committee appointed to consider the special measures to be taken to increase the representation of the backward communities in the public service and other allied questions. The Committee consisted of six

non-official gentlemen, representatives of Brahmin and non-Brahmin communities, and was presided over by Sir Leslie Miller, Chief Judge of the Chief Court. The report of the Committee was received in August 1919, and the Government, after mature deliberation and consultation with the heads of the principal departments, passed their final orders in May last.

30. The Government, while not accepting the Committee's recommendations *in toto*, have decided that, *provided qualified candidates are available*, the proportion of the members of the backward communities in all departments of the State service should be gradually raised to 50 per cent of the total strength (exclusive of those in inferior service) within seven years. To achieve this end, Government have directed that during the above period of seven years, candidates of backward communities should, in respect of initial appointments be given preference over other candidates so long as they possess the prescribed qualifications.

31. As regards the qualifications prescribed for various appointments, the Government have directed that the existing rules be revised with reference to the needs and character of the work to be turned out. They have also sanctioned the formation of a Central Recruitment Board with one of the Members of Council as Chairman, to register all applications for appointment and to put applicants in touch with the offices where vacancies exist, and also to serve as a vigilance committee for watching the administration of the rules.

32. This order has been received with satisfaction by the great majority of the people of the State while certain sections have viewed it with apprehension. At the last Budget Session of the Legislative Council, I endeavoured to explain the essential equity of the policy on which the order is based and to allay the needless fears entertained in some quarters that it is likely to operate towards the total exclusion of members of the Brahmin community from the public service during the next seven years. But there still appears to be a great deal of misconception as to the object and effect of the orders. I find that a number of questions relating to this subject has been put down for discussion during this Session. I therefore think it necessary to explain the matter at some length to remove misconceptions.

33. In the first place the recent orders do not involve a sudden and drastic change of policy on the part of the Government. As a matter of fact, these orders constitute no more than a legitimate and inevitable step in the direction of the fulfilment of a policy inaugurated by my distinguished predecessors. So long ago as 1892, in considering the question of recruitment to the Civil Service, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer recorded a minute in which he wrote of the necessity "to maintain a proper proportion of all classes in the service" and remarked of the Brahmin community that "this class is already too well represented." During the tenure of Sir M. Visvesvaraya's office as Dewan, several measures were adopted for securing the increased representation of non-Brahmin communities in the public

service. In 1914, a somewhat lower scale of qualification for Amildari appointments was prescribed for non-Brahmin candidates. In 1915, this principle was extended to the case of Sheikdars. In 1916, Government ordered that members of communities backward in education should be more largely represented in the public service and directed that 25 per cent of the appointments made in a year in a department or district should be given to qualified members of these communities. And in August 1918 the Government, in appointing the Miller Committee, said: "As there is at present a large preponderance of the Brahmin community in the public service, it is the desire of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that all the other important communities in the State should be adequately represented therein. The question as to what steps should be taken to encourage the members of such communities to seek employment under Government in larger numbers has long engaged attention."

34. Secondly, it is not intended to prescribe different scales of qualifications for different communities for entering the public service. The qualifications for any post will be the same for all candidates and the preference in favour of candidates of backward communities will not consist in exemption from the possession of these qualifications. But a duly qualified candidate of a backward community will not be passed over in favour of candidates of other communities who may happen to possess higher qualifications than those prescribed for the post.

35. Thirdly, the order applies solely to *initial appointments*. Promotion is to be based entirely on capacity and efficiency.

36. Lastly, there is no reason, as I explained to the Legislative Council, to fear that for the next seven years Brahmins will have no chance of admission to the public service. Such a result would undoubtedly follow if qualified candidates from among non-Brahmins should be forthcoming for all appointments falling vacant. But these communities are so backward in respect of higher education, that a sufficient number of candidates are not likely to be available from among them for some time to come.

37. It may be of interest to you if I mention that at the end of the year 1918, the total number of appointments in the superior services of the State was 13,946, of which 9,712 or 70 per cent were held by Brahmins and 30 per cent by others. What the recent orders of the Government seek to bring about is to gradually raise the representation of non-Brahmin communities from 30 to 50 per cent in the course of the next seven years.

38. In the light of the foregoing remarks it may be seen that these orders constitute no more than a measure of justice due to the bulk of His Highness' subjects and it is indeed unfortunate that they should have provoked a bitter controversy in the public press and on the platform during the past few months. Is it too much to ask the leaders of the Brahmin community not to view this matter from the mere standpoint of communal interests, but to look at it from the point of view of the well-being of the whole body politic? To the

non-Brahmins also I would say : The Government have recognised the justice of your claim to serve the State in an increasing degree and have afforded you special facilities in this behalf. Avail yourselves of your wider opportunities by training an increasing number of your young men for the public service and always show moderation in pressing your claims.— I believe that several of the leaders on both sides are already feeling that acrimonious controversy can do no good to themselves or to the State, and that the energies of all right-thinking people should be diverted towards constructive work in the regions of material and moral progress, and social reconstruction. I appeal to all, Brahmins and non-Brahmins alike,—to their good sense, and to their patriotism,—to put an end to bitterness and strife and to work together for the well-being and advancement of the State as a whole. I cannot in this connection do better than commend to your earnest attention the gracious words used by His Highness the Maharaja in his reply to the non-Brahmin deputation in June 1918 :—

“Gentlemen, I am anxious that these questions
“should not create a cleavage among my people.
“While, as I have already told you, I sympathise
“deeply with the objects which you have generally
“in view and while my Government will do its
“utmost to further your advancement, it is my desire
“that in carrying on your propaganda, you should
“be careful not to do anything that would tend to
“mar the unity and harmonious relations which
“have hitherto existed, among the different classes
“of my subjects and which I consider are an essential

“condition of all progress. I trust that the Brahmin
“community, too, will on their part display a concilia-
“tory and tolerant spirit towards the other classes
“and show practical sympathy with them in their
“natural aspirations.”

Before leaving this subject, I should like to say a word about certain remarks made by me at our last Session with reference to the withdrawal of subjects by certain members of the Brahmin community. I am pained to see that those remarks have been taken as intended to cast a slur on those members and the community to which they belong. I wish to take this opportunity of asking them to accept the assurance that no slur or offence was intended and that those remarks were made in the discharge of the duty I owe to the Assembly as its President, to maintain the character of its debates.

Women's Franchise

39. You are no doubt aware that the question of women's franchise is being agitated in different parts of India to-day. A deputation of ladies interested in the subject interviewed me in July last and pressed for the removal of sex disqualification in the matter of voting for an election to the Representative Assembly, the Legislative Council and Local and Municipal bodies. The deputation has been informed that the subject will be placed before the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council in due course.

40. The question, as far as it relates to elections to local bodies has, I find, been put down by one of the members, for discussion in the Assembly during

the course of this Session and the Government will decide on the further action, if any, to be taken after ascertaining the sense of the Assembly as well as of the Legislative Council.

The Mysore Newspapers Regulation

41. The repeal of the Mysore Newspapers Regulation, No. III of 1908, has been repeatedly urged for the consideration of Government by the members of this Assembly. Since the date of the enactment, no action by way of withdrawal of permission to publish a newspaper has been taken although warnings had to be administered in a few cases, and permission to publish a newspaper has been refused in a number of cases where the applicants were men of doubtful antecedents or whose training was obviously inadequate for the responsibility of giving a lead to public opinion. The penalties provided in this Regulation are not graduated to the nature of the offence and are so drastic that there is reason to believe that it operates as a distinct obstacle in the way of the development of free and independent journalism. The question of the repeal or amendment of the existing law is now under the consideration of the Government.

42. In this connection I wish to draw your attention to the character of some of the articles and correspondence latterly appearing in a few of the newspapers in the State. Many of these appear to be inspired by the deliberate purpose of exciting class hatred and creating disaffection. The Government have so far refrained from taking action against such newspapers in the hope that the strong common sense

of the public will itself afford the necessary corrective. In view of my appeal to all classes to sink their communal differences in the service of the State, I confidently look forward to a cessation of such writings and a decided improvement in the tone of the press.

Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales

43. Before concluding, it is my pleasing duty to announce to you that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to accept the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja to include our State in the itinerary of his tour in India during the ensuing cold weather. Fifteen years ago we had the great privilege of welcoming His Imperial Majesty King George V who, as Prince of Wales, was graciously pleased to honour Mysore with a visit, and we rejoice in this renewed evidence of Royal good-will towards us. His Royal Highness is welcome amongst us both for the proof he brings of the place that Mysore retains in the thoughts of the British Royal House and also for his own charming and gracious personality which has commanded universal love and admiration in all parts of His Majesty's world-wide dominions; and we eagerly look forward to his visit as the means of further strengthening the ties which bind Mysore to the great British Empire to which we are proud to belong, and on whose strength and justice the peace and progress of the world so largely depend. His Royal Highness is expected to arrive in Bangalore on the morning of the 18th January next and will leave the same night for Mysore where he will spend five days, including a shooting trip to Karapur. His

Highness the Maharaja has no doubt that his subjects in all parts of the State will join in according to his august Guest an enthusiastic reception, fully in keeping with their ingrained sentiment of profound loyalty and devotion to the British throne.

PART II

Financial

44. The total subscriptions received for the 1920-40 Public Loan issued last year amounted to Rs. 1,34,28,000 of which a sum of Rs. 5,25,000 represents subscriptions received from outside the State. The total number of applications aggregated 45,000 of which about 35,000 consisted of applications for bonds of and below Rs. 100 in value. Facilities were afforded to their employees by Government, and to the general public by the Bank of Mysore, to obtain advances for investment in the loan on condition of repayment in easy instalments.

45. *Savings Banks*.---The amounts deposited in, and withdrawn from, the savings banks during the year were Rs. 35,40,000 and Rs. 51,40,000, respectively, against Rs. 31,61,000 and Rs. 37,17,000, in the previous year. A portion of the increase in the amount of withdrawals is due to the transfer from the savings bank account of Rs. 10,89,551 to the State Loan. The total amount at the credit of the depositors at the close of the financial year was Rs. 76,66,000.

46. Eighty-nine Village Savings Banks and 224 Savings Associations were working at the end of the year.

47. The Collecting Savings Bank, Bangalore City, had at the end of the year, 1,822 depositors with a balance of Rs. 85,314-14-3 to their credit. The Collecting Savings Bank at the Mysore City had 1,131 depositors with Rs. 28,271-6-2 to their credit at the end of the year. The Collecting Savings Bank at Bowringpet had 721 depositors with Rs. 28,290-14-0 to their credit.

48. *State Provident Fund*.—One hundred and sixteen subscribers were admitted to the Fund during the year. The total number on the books of the Fund at the end of the year was 3,067 with Rs. 3,82,000 at the credit of the subscribers, exclusive of interest.

49. *State Life Insurance*.—Two thousand one hundred and forty-nine proposals were dealt with, resulting in the issue of policies in 1,258 cases assuring Rs. 12,49,225 for a monthly premium of Rs. 4,502. The financial position of the Fund is given below :—

RECEIPTS

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening Balance on the 1st July 1920 ...	47,56,200	0	0
Approximate receipts including interest on the monthly balances during 1920-21 ...	7,21,617	0	5
Total ...	54,77,817	0	5

EXPENDITURE

Total expenditure during the year ...	3,92,539	11	10
Approximate closing balance on the 30th June 1921 ...	50,85,277	4	7

50. In the Public Branch, out of 311 proposals accepted for assuring a sum of Rs. 4,08,500, policies were issued in 222 cases, the sum assured and annual premium payable being Rs. 3,22,000 and Rs 14,299-10-0, respectively.

51. The sexennial valuation of the Official Branch of the State Life Insurance up to the 30th June 1918 was conducted at the direction of Government by Mr. George King, F.F.A., an expert Actuary. He estimated that there was a surplus of Rs. 6,90,740 at the credit of the Fund over liabilities, chiefly derived from interest in excess of three per cent earned on the investments and a favourable mortality during the valuation period. As a result of his recommendation, a reversionary bonus of one and a half per cent on the original sum assured was ordered to be added to all policies in force on 30th June 1918 thus absorbing Rs. 5,16,114 out of the estimated surplus. At the instance of the Actuary, the addition of an *ad interim* bonus of one per cent on the original sum assured has also been authorized in the case of policies maturing after the 30th June 1918 and before the date of the next valuation.

52. As the rates of premia fixed for policies taken out from the ages 30 to 45 were not suitable, they were slightly altered in the light of the valuation report.

Revenue Departments

53. *Land Revenue.*—The total rainfall last year was not only below that of 1919-20 but also under the general average in all the districts. The *mungar* rains of 1920 were generally scanty with the result that the

area under dry crops showed a shrinkage. The *hingar* rains, though just sufficient for agricultural operations, were not copious enough for filling tanks. Though the paddy crop under the river channels thrived well, it fared badly under tanks. The Pavagada Taluk and parts of Madhugiri, Sira, Shimoga and Shikarpur Taluks were the worst off in this respect. As a measure of relief, Government ordered the suspension of collection of one-half the wet assessment in the affected parts of these taluks.

54. The total area under ragi in the whole State was 21,64,128 acres as against 22,38,228 acres in 1919-20. The area under paddy was 6,81,514 acres as against 7,69,253 acres in the previous year.

55. Including the arrears at the beginning of the year, namely Rs. 11,94,904, the total demand for the year was Rs. 1,23,17,112. The collection during the year amounted to Rs. 1,11,13,137 as against Rs. 1,22,41,983 in the previous year. The total realisations amounted to 92.5 per cent of the current demand.

56. The Malvalli Taluk in the Mysore District was withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner and added to the French-Rocks Sub-Division. A slight re-adjustment of the Shimoga Sub-Division was made by the transfer of Shikarpur Taluk to the Sagar Sub-Division and the addition of the Tirthahalli Taluk to the Shimoga Sub-Division.

57. The posts of the three Special Deputy Amildars appointed for Land Acquisition work in connection with the Krishnarajasagara Scheme as

well as that of the temporary Deputy Amildar attached to the Hiriyur Taluk were abolished.

58. The Shekdari Training School was closed on 31st March 1921. During the two years of its existence, 59 candidates passed out of the school, and 101 Shekdars were trained in Mojini work in the special class attached to it.

59. As announced in the Address last year, orders have been issued directing the assessment of the potgi of Shanbhogs on the income of each *village* instead of on the aggregate income of the *firka* and the increase of the stationery allowance, by 50 per cent at an estimated extra cost of about Rs. 92,000 per annum.

60. *Tank Panchayats*.—Eighty-six Panchayats have been constituted up to the end of the year since the inception of the scheme.

61. *Village Forests*.—Ninety-nine Village Forests comprising an extent of 40,715 acres have been constituted up to date. The Special Forest Ranger sanctioned for the scheme entered upon his duties during the year and has furnished working plans for 87 village forests. A few forests in each district have been selected for special attention to serve as models for the others in the district.

62. *Minor Tank Restoration*.—Out of the allotment of Rs. 1,55,000 a sum of Rs. 1,18,995 was expended in the restoration of 86 minor tanks during the year.

63. *Amrut Mahal Kavals*.—Out of 127,000 acres of land ordered to be surrendered to the Revenue Department for cultivation, an extent of 77,449 acres was handed over to the department up to the

end of the year under report. Of this area, 21,697 acres were divided into convenient plots and 2,860 acres of land were disposed of for cultivation. The total extent of kaval land granted for cultivation up to the end of last year was 5,137 acres.

64. *Census of Agricultural Stock.*—The census of agricultural stock taken in January this year disclosed a slight increase of 8 per cent in the number of bulls and bullocks and of 6·6 per cent in cows. The total number of bulls and bullocks in the State was 1,697,002 and that of cows 1,717,156. There was considerable decrease in the number of sheep and goats, the decrease under goats being as much as 30 per cent.

65. *Food Control.*—Restrictions against the movement of food grains within the State and their export outside were removed with effect from 1st July 1921. The total quantity of Burma rice imported into the State since the commencement of food control operations is 53,146 tons. The Frontier Police Patrol Staff has been removed and the Ookads were closed.

The accounts in connection with food control operations have not yet been finally audited by the Comptroller. It may however be stated that a sum of Rs. 73,14,000 was drawn from the Treasury for disbursements and a sum of Rs. 76,54,000 repaid from the proceeds of sales of food grains.

66. *Survey.*—Revision settlement was introduced into the marginally noted taluks resulting in an aggregate increase of Rs. 1,15,982 in the annual Land Revenue demand.

Goribidur, late
Lakkavalli, Chikka-
ballapur, Dodda-
ballapur, Magadi.
late Honnavalli and
Kunigal.

Original Survey operations were conducted in respect of five inam villages in the Arakalgud Taluk and one in Hunsur Taluk, resulting in the measurement of 6,444 acres in all, and three inam villages in the Arakalgud Taluk with an area of 912 acres were classified for the first time. Re-survey work was carried on by one mixed and five measuring establishments in 817 villages covering 96,917 survey numbers with an approximate area of 874 square miles in the Kolar, Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan Districts. Six inam villages having an area of 3,657 acres in the Arakalgud Taluk were also re-surveyed.

The re-classification of wet and garden lands in respect of water supply was effected in 637 villages, mainly in the Mysore and Hassan Districts. The total extent of the lands thus re-classified is about 115 square miles.

67. Under an arrangement effected with the Government of Madras with a view to settle the long pending question of the Mysore-South Canara Boundary, an umpire was appointed by the Government of India with powers to determine the boundary. An Officer of the Mysore Survey Department was deputed to traverse the ground along with the umpire in order to safeguard the interests of Government. Field work was commenced on the 19th February this year from the trijunction of Coorg, Mysore and South Canara boundaries, and about 24 miles of the boundary were finally settled out of a total extent of 200 miles. The work was closed for the season early in April owing to bad weather and will be commenced again early in November.

68. *Excise.*—The Excise Revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 86,53,406 against Rs. 77,49,636 in 1919-20, the incidence of taxation per head of the population being Rs. 1-8-3 as against Rs. 1-6-1 in the previous year. The total consumption of several kinds of spirits amounted to 366,371 gallons against 397,755 gallons in the previous year, representing a decrease of 8·6 per cent. The number of toddy yielding trees licensed for consumption was 490,577 against 470,033 in the previous year, being an increase of 4·3 per cent. In accordance with the policy of reducing the number of excise shops, 62 shops were closed leaving 565 shops open at the end of the year. The total number offences reported was 2,611 as against 2,684 in the previous year.

The claims for toddy revenue in respect of 16 inam villages were disposed of by Government. Payments of excise revenue due to inamdars were sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 1,16,066. With a view to complete early the investigation of all claims to toddy revenue, a notice was published in January 1921, requiring all inamdars who had any claims to advance, to prefer them within a year. The special establishment sanctioned for the revision of the Date Reserve Lists was disbanded in September 1920 and the temporary establishment of peons sanctioned to prevent illicit distillation in the Shimoga District was abolished at the close of the year.

The following enhancements in the rates of duty have been ordered to come into effect from 1st July 1921 :—

Ganja

... From Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 20 per
seer of 80 tolas.

Opium ... From Rs. 50 to 60 per seer of
80 tolas.

Beer (issue price) ... From Re. 0.4-6 to Re. 0.6-6
per gallon.

69. *Forests.*—The total revenue realised by the department last year was Rs. 32,00,570 as against Rs. 43,39,004 in the previous year. The deficit is due to the falling off in revenue from tanning bark and from sandalwood. In consequence of the slump in the tanning bark trade, the offer of the contractors to pay a sum of rupees two lakhs in full satisfaction of all arrears due for 1919-1921 was accepted by Government. The right for the collection of tangadi bark for the years 1921-23 was sold for a total rental of Rs. 3,24,330.

One thousand four hundred and thirty-five tons of sandalwood valued at Rs. 18,79,326 were supplied by the Department to the Factory.

About 30,000 tons of fuel have been stacked by the Department for supply to the Bhadravati Iron Works at the railway sidings along the tramways and about 18,000 tons have, in addition, been felled in the forests.

Eighteen blocks with an area of about 51 square miles were added to State Forests and four blocks of an area of 4.34 square miles were reserved. The total area of State Forests at the end of the year was 3,336 square miles.

A Ranger was deputed to Maihar in Central India for studying improved methods of lac propagation and was on his return placed on special duty with a view to carry on experimental work. As sufficient number of recruits required for the

department had been trained, the strength of the Forest School was reduced by one class with effect from 1st July 1921.

The Saw Mill at Shimoga worked by the Forest Department dealt with 24,406 cubic feet of timber, realising a sum of Rs. 41,582 and earning a net profit of Rs. 6,105.

70. *Registration.*—The total number of documents registered during the year 1920-21 was 139,687 against 152,217 in the previous year showing a decrease of about 8 per cent. The decrease is general in all the districts in the case of all documents relating to immovable property. The unfavourable seasonal conditions and the high prices of food grains combined with the tightness of the money market, are the chief reasons for the decrease in transactions registered by the department. The revenue of the department, in consequence, fell from Rs. 334,402 in 1919-20 to Rs. 3,13,890 last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,60,795 against Rs. 1,40,085 in the previous year, the increase of Rs. 20,710 being mainly due to the grant of high price allowances to the officials of the department. The fee payable for copies of registered documents has been reduced from four to two annas per 100 words.

71. *Stamps.*—The revenue derived from the sale of stamps during the year decreased from Rs. 16,65,206 in 1919-20 to Rs. 16,04,464 last year. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 1,19,095 against Rs. 1,04,415 in the previous year, the increase being due mainly to the rise in the price of paper and the grant of high price allowances.

72. All Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions, Personal Assistants to the Deputy Commissioners and District Treasury Officers have been appointed Deputy Commissioners under the Stamp Regulation in respect of the powers conferred under certain sections. The rules regarding the control, manufacture, etc., of stamps have been amended so as to necessitate the maintenance of only one years' supply of stamps in the Central Depot, and the Deputy Commissioners have been authorised to fix the places and hours of sale of stamps by Stamp Vendors.

73. *Income-tax*.—As announced in my Address last year, the Office of the Income-tax Commissioner was combined with that of the Excise Commissioner with effect from the 23rd December 1920, on which date the appointment of the Special Officer deputed to attend to the preliminary work connected with the Regulation came to an end. The total demand under Income-tax for the year was Rs. 9,51,791, of which a sum of Rs. 6,66,284 or about 70 per cent was collected by the end of the year. The total number of notices issued in C and D Forms was 10,334. Returns of income were received from 7,371 persons out of whom the tax was levied on 3,595 persons only, the rest being treated as not assessable for the year 1920-21.

Protection

74. *Legislation*.—The following measures were passed into law during the year :—

- (1) Regulation further to amend the Mysore Forest Regulation 1900.

- (2) Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.
- (3) Regulation further to amend the Mysore Village Courts Regulation, 1913.
- (4) Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.
- (5) Regulation to amend the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, 1917.

75. *Judicial*.—The Special Magistrate's Courts established in the Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur Districts continued to do good work. The system of trial by jury in Sessions cases, introduced tentatively into the districts of Bangalore and Mysore has been ordered to be continued until further orders. Civil litigation decreased by 3.7 per cent during the year, the total number of cases instituted being 38,248 as against 39,718 in 1919-20. The number of offences dealt with by Criminal Courts also showed a decrease from 20,355 in 1919-20 to 19,836 in the year under report showing a decrease of 2.5 per cent.

76. *Police*.—The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the 30th June 1921 was 912 officers and 5,326 men against 912 officers and 5,322 men in the previous year. The cost of the force inclusive of charges for equipment and clothing was Rs. 17,05,966-3-10 against Rs. 16,17,708-5-2 in 1919-20. The increase was due to the cost of the Frontier Police Patrol Establishments maintained for some months during the year and also to the grant of high price allowances.

The number of cognisable offences reported during the year was 7,625 against 8,543 in the

preceding year. The percentage of convictions to cases decided was 75·42 against 73·58 in 1919-20. The total value of property alleged to have been lost during the year was Rs. 3,33,365-5-10, of which property valued at Rs. 1,45,204 was recovered representing 43·56 per cent of the property lost.

In pursuance of the Re-organization Scheme sanctioned in 1918, 20 Jamadars were replaced by Sub-Inspectors during the year. The entire staff of the Frontier Police Patrol Establishments consisting of 99 officers and 135 men has been abolished.

The Police Sub-Division at Sagar, which was sanctioned but kept in abeyance last year, was opened in December 1920. The status of the Principal of the Police Training School was reduced from that of a Superintendent to that of an Assistant Superintendent of Police. The Office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chikballapur, was temporarily transferred to Channapatna.

The other important measures sanctioned during the year related to the confirmment of certain powers on the Assistant Police Superintendents, the framing of rules for the training of Probationary Inspectors and Probationary Sub-Inspectors in practical work, and retrenchments of the temporary police staff as well as of the railway police.

77. *Prisons.*—Certain proposals for improving the industries carried on in the Bangalore Central and the Mysore Jails were sanctioned. The number of prisoners confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the State at the commencement of the calendar year 1920 was 1,343. 12,034 prisoners were admitted and 11,959 discharged, leaving 1,418 in confinement

at the end of the year 1920. The daily average number of prisoners was 1,372·94 as against 1,336·71 in the previous year. The gross expenditure incurred in the department for the year was Rs. 1,81,604-6-2 against Rs. 1,56,979-2-1 in the previous year, giving an average of Rs. 132-1-4 per head as against Rs. 117-6-11 per head during 1919. The health of the prisoners in Jails and Lock-ups continued to be good throughout the year, the total number of deaths being only 15 as against 17 in the previous year.

78. *Medical*.—The number of medical institutions in the State at the end of the year was 190 as against 187 in 1919-20. The total number of patients treated in all the medical institutions was 2,351,681, of which 26,596 were in-door patients and 2,325,085 out-door patients. The toxicological work done by the Chemical Examiner related to 155 cases and 453 articles.

The Female Dispensaries at Davangere and Kallurkatte sanctioned in the previous year were opened during this year. The Female Dispensary at Sagar was converted into a small Maternity and a Local Fund Dispensary opened at Bettadapura. The opening of a Female Dispensary at Chintamani in the Kolar District and a Local Fund Dispensary at Arakere in the Mysore District was sanctioned. A separate cadre was formed for Lady Doctors and the pay and prospects of Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeons and of Midwives were improved. The establishments of the Epidemic Diseases Hospitals at Bangalore and Mysore were revised.

79. *Sanitary*.—In accordance with the practice prevailing in the Madras Presidency, the cost of

vaccine lymph supplied to District Boards and Municipalities was ordered to be borne by the respective local bodies. The grant for Malnad Improvement was reduced to Rs. 50,000. In view of financial stringency the work of the Malnad Improvement Committees was transferred temporarily to the Medical and Sanitary Departments as well as the Local Bodies of the district concerned.

The number of recorded births and deaths during the year was 95,935 and 87,133, respectively, giving a ratio of 16·81 and 15·27 per mile, respectively, of the population as against 15·38 and 15·90 per mile in the previous year.

Public health during the year was satisfactory. The mortality from Plague was slightly higher than in 1919-20 but Cholera and Small-pox were relatively less prevalent. Mild outbreaks of Influenza were reported from parts of Mysore, Kolar and Shimoga Districts. The total number of vaccinations performed was 121,137 against 141,189 in the preceding year. Of these, 98,853 cases representing 80·10 per cent were reported as successful.

80. *Military*.—The actual combatant strength of the several units as it stood on the 30th June 1921 was as follows :—

Imperial Service Lancers	...	511
Mysore Horse	...	394
Total Cavalry	...	<u>905</u>
Imperial Service Transport Corps	...	440
Infantry (First Battalion)	...	598
Do (Second Battalion)	...	552
Do (Third Battalion)	...	592
Total	...	<u>1,742</u>

The military expenditure during the year was Rs. 25 lakhs.

A detachment of the Imperial Service Lancers (dismounted) was detailed for remount training duty at Aurangabad and the surplus bullocks of the Imperial Service Transport Corps were depastured in the Bukkapatna State Forest and arrangements were also made for the supply of grass from there to the Imperial Service Lancers at Bangalore.

The Imperial Service Units were reduced to their pre-war strength and the temporary increases of pay sanctioned to the Mysore Horse and Infantry were discontinued. A scheme for holding local classes for training officers and men of the Imperial Service Units in the latest methods of military training was sanctioned.

81. *Kunigal Stud Farm.*—The stock was maintained in a fair state of health although a few old mares lost condition owing to the dry nature of the fodder available and the hot season experienced last year. The sale of horses during the year was not quite so successful financially as in the previous year, the Calcutta market being overstocked with English thoroughbreds. The total number of horses sold during the year was 19 realising Rs. 22,800. Two stallions “Old Drury” and “All Silk” were purchased. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 37,679-7-5 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,20,757-11-11. The rise in expenditure was due to the inclusion of the price paid for the stallion “Old Drury” in the accounts of the year, the increase in the price of gram and fodder and the payment of arrear bills.

82. An extent of 800 acres of Amrut Mahal Kaval lands situated about six miles from the Farm has been set apart for the formation of a grass farm as well as the growth of gram for use at the Stud Farm.

83. *Amrut Mahal Department.*—There were 8,729 head of cattle at the commencement of the year. One thousand four hundred and eighty calves were born and 796 cattle died during this period. Two hundred and eighty-four animals were sold realising Rs. 41,322-8-0. The stock at the end of the year was 9,129. The condition of the cattle was generally good except for Anthrax, Blackquarter and Rinderpest which broke out among certain herds. Considerable difficulty was experienced in providing suitable pasturage to the herds in consequence of the adverse seasonal conditions last year.

84. The milch cattle and the flock of sheep under the control of the Department were transferred to the supervision of the Live-Stock Expert in the Agricultural Department.

85. An extent of 23,217 acres 9 guntas was relinquished to the Revenue Department during the year out of a total of 127,000 acres of kaval land ordered to be surrendered. The income of the Department for the year was Rs. 60,580 and the expenditure was Rs. 42,447-10-3.

Progress, Moral and Material

86. *Education.* There were 10,505 public and private institutions in the State during the year against 11,209 in the preceding year, showing a

decrease of 704 in the number of institutions. The total number of pupils under instruction also fell from 339,969 to 320,680. On an average there was one institution for 2·8 square miles of total area and for 543 persons of the total population. One out of 2·7 of the total school-going population in the State was under instruction. The fall in the number of schools and pupils is due to the closing of a large number of languishing day and night schools owing to the failure of villagers to pay their portion of contribution towards the salaries of teachers.

87. *Secondary Education.* - Additional sections of the Fourth Form have been opened in the English High Schools at Hassan, Chitaldrug, Kolar and Davangere, to provide for the increasing number of applicants for admission. After an audit of the work of teachers, periods of tuition of the duration of 50 minutes each have been ordered to be adopted in all High Schools. All the District Headquarters have now been made centres for the S.S.L.C. Examination which was hitherto held only in Bangalore and Mysore. During the last S.S.L.C. Examination, 777 candidates were held eligible for the College courses out of 1,780 who appeared for the examination. The Kannada High Schools at Davangere and Dodballapur and Tirthahalli and the Upper Secondary Classes attached to the District Normal School, Bangalore, were abolished. The Taluk Kannada Schools at Mandya and the Basavan-gudi Extension, Bangalore, and the Village Elementary Schools in three places were converted into Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

88. *Special Instruction*.—A Mahomedan Bachelor of Science was appointed for the charge of the Mahomedan section of the Training College and for the improvement of the teaching of Science to Mahomedan teachers selected for training in the College.

89. *Technical Instruction*.—The Home Industries Classes in the State as well as the Special Industrial Classes attached to the Vani Vilas Institute were closed. The institutes were working at a loss and suitable experts to train home workers could not be obtained. In order to avoid loss to Government incurred with no reciprocal advantage to the public, the institutes were closed.

90. *Mahomedan Education*.—The Inspectorate for Urdu Schools was improved by the appointment of an additional District Inspector of Mahomedan Education in the Malnad Districts. The Taluk Hindustani Middle Schools at Sira and Tarikere have been converted into Anglo-Hindustani Schools.

Backward and Depressed Classes Education.—Facilities have been created for pupils of these classes to take up higher as well as technical education by the award of liberal scholarships and special grants have been offered for the construction of hostels for their use. The education of the depressed classes continued to receive special attention of Government. The allotment for scholarships for the study of English was increased and the rates of scholarships also revised. The Panchama Boarding Schools at Tumkur and Chikmagalur have been recently enlarged so as to admit a larger number of pupils. The students of these communities

have been exempted from payment of admission as well as school fees and also application fees for the Lower Secondary and S.S.L.C. Examinations for a period of three years. A separate grant of Rs. 50,000 has been sanctioned for the promotion of the education of the depressed classes.

Education of Women.—The Maharani's High School was re-organized and a re-distribution of work was effected resulting in the reduction of the number of teachers effecting a saving of Rs 10,000 a year. The Kannada High School classes attached to the Empress Girls' School, Tumkur, and the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, were closed. Two hundred and seventy-four girls passed in the last Lower Secondary Examination—60 in English and 214 in Kannada—and 18 passed in the S.S.L.C. Examination.

Provident Fund.—The institution of a State Aided Provident Fund was sanctioned for the benefit of the teachers of aided schools.

91. *University.* The University Council was re-constituted in July 1920 and the Senate was given the privilege of returning a member to the Council. The total number on the rolls of all the colleges affiliated to the University was 1,005 as against 832 in the previous year.

There were 257 boarders in the Boys' Hostels and 9 in the Women's Hostel.

The B.E. Degree Examination was held for the first time during the year and out of 34 students who sat for the examination, 29 were declared to have been passed. The results of all examinations excepting the Entrance were satisfactory. In the

Entrance Examination, only 282 candidates were declared to have passed out of a total number of 911 that sat for it.

The Publication Bureau received 22 books and sanctioned suitable grants for original works.

Six fresh endowments amounting in value to Rs 12,000 were accepted during the year. There were in all 30 endowments of a total value of Rs. 1,57,861 at the end of the year under report.

The Committee of Management of the Oriental Library was re-constituted and rules were framed for the working of the library and the loan of books and manuscripts

92. *Industries and Commerce.*—Loan and Hire Purchase applications amounting to Rs 15,000 and Rs. 40,000, respectively, were sanctioned during the year. A sum of Rs. 82,541-9-9 was recovered towards principal and interest on account of arrears due, leaving a balance of Rs. 89,648-2-6 at the end of the year. The takavi loan rules were made more elastic permitting an extension of time for repayment, but the rate of interest was raised to 7 per cent in view of the present financial condition. Fifteen installations of machinery were erected by the department during the year bringing up the total number of installations completed to 218. Amongst the more important installations may be mentioned a Cotton Gin at Chitaldrug, a Tile Factory at Kolar, and Rice Mills at Sagar and Challakere. The total value of work turned out in the Central Industrial Workshop amounted to Rs. 1,13,441-6-6, yielding a gross profit of Rs. 27,763-2-8. The Shimoga District Workshop was completely equipped during

the year and yielded a total revenue of Rs. 5,436-2-8. The output in the Soap Factory was valued at Rs. 1,01,796-2-0, the proportion of toilet and washing soaps being equal in value. Government have recently decided to transfer this factory to private enterprise, as the commercial possibilities of the manufacture of soap in Mysore have been fully demonstrated. The output of the Government Metal Factory was valued at Rs. 1,08,927, much the same as in last year. The bulk of it consisted of hollow pressed ware though some progress was made in other directions also. The factory has been transferred to a private syndicate with effect from the 1st August 1921.

93. The output in the Government Art Workshop is valued at Rs. 73,507 against Rs. 34,000 last year. The goods of the furniture section have been much appreciated and the prospects are encouraging. The production in the Government Weaving Factory was valued at Rs. 1,01,151-10-9 and the sales in the departmental sale room amounted to Rs. 1,37,703-3-3. During the year, Rs. 22,637-15-11 worth of looms and loom parts were sold to the public. The Tile Factory at Tirthahalli turned out nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of tiles and sold goods to the value of Rs. 16,128-1-9. The Arts and Crafts Depot sold goods to the value of Rs. 41,976, the stock of goods on hand at the end of the year being valued at Rs. 67,500 of which goods stocked in the depot for commission sale were valued at Rs. 50,930. The department continues to manage the Aryan Hosiery Factory the sale in which amounted to Rs. 23,250-8-9.

94. The Commercial Section has published a review of the Rail-borne Trade of the State for 1919-20 and have collected statistics for a review of the Road-borne Trade for 1918-19 for publication. The section also assisted in the establishment of a Piece-Goods Merchants Association in Bangalore.

95. *Joint-Stock Companies*.—Sixteen companies--13 public and 3 private--limited by shares were registered during the year. There were 111 companies in the State, of which 95 were companies limited by shares and 16 limited by guarantee. The total paid-up capital of the companies limited by shares rose from Rs. 66,43,002 in the previous year to Rs. 1,02,18,528 during the year under report. Ten foreign companies incorporated outside the State were registered in the Office of the Registrar under Section 77 of the Companies Regulation. Ten persons were granted Auditors' Certificates by Government, the total number of persons holding certificates at the end of the year being 25.

96. *Sandalwood Oil Factories*.--Both the factories worked as usual, night and day, during the year, except when they were closed for short periods for washing down and general cleaning. One thousand four hundred and thirty-five tons of sandalwood were purchased from the Forest Department and fifty-two tons in the auctions outside the State. Owing to the slump in the market the sales declined considerably, the total sales being only a third of that effected in the previous year. The price of oil was reduced from 50 to 30 shillings per pound in the course of the year. The factory at Mysore was shut down temporarily from July 1921

to reduce output until the large stocks on hand are cleared.

97. *Bhadravati Iron-Works.*—It has been decided to obtain the iron ore during the first few years of working from the Chattanhalli Mines in the Shimoga District and arrangements have in consequence been entered into with the Workington Iron and Steel Company to convey the ore on their lines to Shimoga from which it can be taken on to Bhadravati by the ordinary metre gauge line. About 10,000 tons of ore have been extracted and stacked at the mine and a thousand tons sent to Shimoga in July last. Construction work on the ropeway from the Kemmangundi Mines has in consequence been delayed with a view to avoid unnecessary increase in capital expenditure. As at present arranged; the erection of the ropeway will not be completed before 1923.

Satisfactory deposits of dolomite to provide the flux required for smelting have been located on the Shankargudda Range in proximity to the Workington tram line in the Shimoga District. Arrangements have been made to ensure the supply of flux soon after the operations begin. As it is necessary for the ore and the flux to be broken into about the size of road metal and as about 50,000 tons of this material will be required per annum, it has been decided to provide two ore crushing and screening plants—one to be installed at Kemmangundi and the other at Bhadravati. A suitable plant will be erected at Bhadravati early next year.

Two lines aggregating 45 miles in length—Agasanhadlu-Bhadravati and Bhadravati-Beeranhalli

—have been nearly completed and will be ready for the carriage of goods early next year. The total expenditure up to the end of the year on the two lines amounted to Rs. 11,39,200. Improvements to Bhadravati Station to handle the Iron Works traffic are in progress. The construction of about 57 miles of additional tramways has been sanctioned, but this work will not be taken up until some years after the manufacturing operations begin.

The construction of the buildings noted in the margin has been ordered for the use of the Company's officers, and works of the value of Rs. 1,68,733-0-9 have been completed. The quarters required for the use of the Forest and Railway officers working in connection with the Iron Works are expected to cost about a lakh and fifty thousand rupees, and the drainage and water supply schemes, another sum of two lakhs, the total cost of the construction of the new town being estimated to be about Rs. 12 lakhs.

98. *Agricultural Department.*—The analyses of fodder grasses and a large amount of work on the Spike Disease of Sandalwood were carried out in the Chemical Section of the department in addition to usual work. The spraying of areca trees for the prevention of *Koleroga* was vigorously taken up by the Mycological Section and it is estimated that an extent of about 700 acres of areca gardens have been sprayed during the present season. Two hundred sprayers were received from England of which 100 have already been sold. The Pest Regulation was brought into effect for *Kamblihula* work in one

hobli each of Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts and operations have been carried on in 12 villages in this area. In connection with the ragi breeding work in the Botanical Section, a number of pure strains have been isolated and distributed for experimental work. Experiments have been carried out in 40 different localities of the suitability of H. M. 544 sugarcane. It is estimated that this variety is likely to suit at least 50 per cent of our sugarcane area and will yield an increased return of at least 100 rupees an acre.

99. The work on the Experimental Farms at Hebbal, Babbur and Marthur was carried on as usual and the Nagenahalli Farm to which a regular supply of water has been arranged to be provided this year has been planted up with cane. About 3,000 demonstrations of improved implements have been held in various parts of the State by the officers of this department. The campaign of extending the area under H. 22 ragi, which is estimated to yield an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pallas over the local variety, was pushed on, a total quantity of 39,728 seers having been sold. As the crop has done exceedingly well, it is likely that this variety will completely supplant the local ragi in the villages which have so far tried it. The area under this crop last year was 6,000 acres. About 2,500 acres have been planted with Red Mauritius sugarcane owing to the efforts of the officers of this department, and the practice of planting canes in three-foot rows instead of one-foot rows is becoming more general. Early maturing varieties of groundnut have been introduced and nearly 2,500 acres are under it in the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts.

100. The course in the Hebbal Agricultural School was extended to three years and the qualification for admission raised so as to admit only students of the S. S. L. C. Examination standards. The number of students in the school in April last—the end of the school year—was 24. There were 14 students on the rolls of the Chickanahalli Vernacular Agricultural School. The scholarships tenable by the pupils of this school have been raised to Rs. 10 in view of the increase in the cost of living.

101. A good deal of preliminary work was undertaken in the Livestock Section and a beginning has been made towards the adoption of a definite policy for work in the future. By the gracious consent of His Highness, the control over the new Palace Dairy at Rayankere was entrusted to this department in November last and a pair of Holstein Bulls of good milking strains have been ordered for serving the herd in this dairy. With a view to improve the breed of draught cattle in the State, it has been decided to increase the sphere of usefulness of the few good bulls available in the department by taking them over various villages at stated intervals instead of keeping them stationary at particular centres. The existing Sheep Farm at Gottigere having been found unsuitable, new lands have been obtained at Yellachahalli in the Mysore Taluk and the necessary work prior to removal of the flock is under way.

102. With a view to supplement the work of Government Experimental Farms, the department have taken the initiative in organizing an Agricultural and Experimental Union—a non-official organization

—in aid of which a small subsidy has been sanctioned by Government. The Union publishes a high-class Agricultural Journal and the members are at present carrying on about a hundred different experiments in co-operation with the department. The work of this Union, if pushed on with energy, is expected to result in great practical benefit to the State.

103. As a result of the demonstration and experimental work carried on by the department during the past four or five years in the distribution of improved ragi seed and new varieties of sugarcane, the popularization of manures and the introduction of improved implements, it is estimated that the increase in agricultural production during the year was at least about 10 lakhs of rupees.

104. *Civil Veterinary Department.*—The control of the Civil Veterinary Department was transferred to the Director of Agriculture and the Civil Veterinary work in the State was distributed between two divisions with a Divisional Inspector in charge of each of them. Six new Assistant Veterinary Inspectors were appointed during the year. The number of fresh cases admitted into the hospitals and dispensaries was 34,526 as compared with 28,657 during the previous year. Owing to the systematic touring of the Veterinary officers much progress was made in the inoculation of cattle against Rinderpest, Black-quarter, Anthrax and Hæmorrhage. The staff of the department attended 73 cattle fairs as compared with 29 in the previous year and held 61 castration demonstrations besides 19 such demonstrations held at the various Taluk Conferences. As the three breeding bulls in the department were old,

they were sold and a dozen good breeding bulls and a buffalo have been purchased and distributed among the various hospitals and dispensaries.

105. *Sericulture* -The Department of Sericulture was re-organized at an extra cost of Rs. 11,512 per annum and placed under the administrative control of the Director of Agriculture.

The services of the Silk Expert have been extended for a further period of three years and a Lady Expert from Japan was employed for the introduction of foot-reeling as a home industry. The Silk Expert has been placed in charge of the Central School at Mysore besides having the control of all research and experimental work in the State. The Taluk Sericultural Schools at Channapatna, Kunigal and Kolar were well attended and the Twisting Classes at Channapatna and Sidlaghatta continued to do good work.

The Government grainages supplied about 2½ lakhs of layings of disease-free eggs and as the demand for them is much larger than the supply, a scheme for the establishment of private grainages under departmental control has recently been sanctioned. Rearing demonstrations have been held at important jattras. With a view to improve the reeling of Mysore silk a filature of 10 basins has been ordered from France and will be set up at the exhibition buildings at Mysore during the current year.

106. *Economic Conference*.—The Economic Development Board met three times during the year. Among the questions that were considered by the Board was the scheme for the uplift of the depressed

classes. The Board of Education devoted its attention to the improvement of schemes in operation. The Physical Culture Institute has been placed on a grant-in-aid basis from the 1st of July and its control transferred to the Education Department. The Board of Agriculture considered a number of important questions connected with food production and the growth of commercial crops. The more important subjects considered by the Industries and Commerce Board were the development of large industries in the State, the revision of the industrial and Takavi Loan Rules and an examination of the conditions of factory labour.

107. The English edition of the *Mysore Economic Journal* has transferred to private agency with effect from the 1st March 1921.

The twelfth Birthday Session of the Mysore Economic Conference was held for three days in Mysore in June last and 24 important subjects were discussed.

108. *Co-operative Societies.*—During the year, Government appointed a Committee of ten members (official and non-official) with the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Metha, C. I. E., as Chairman to examine the progress of co-operation in the State and to suggest lines of further development. The Committee toured in all the districts and completed their investigations in June 1921. Their report is awaited.

One hundred and thirteen new societies were registered during the year bringing the total number of societies at work in the State to 1,500 at the end of the year. The membership of these societies

increased from 92,679 to 96,000 and their working capital from Rs. 78 to Rs. 80 lakhs. The total transactions of the societies increased from Rs. 326 to Rs. 335 lakhs and the total Reserve Fund from Rs. 5,79,435 to Rs. 6,40,000. The work relating to suits is on the increase. There were 1,290 suits pending at the beginning of the year and 2,078 fresh suits were filed during the year. The total number of suits disposed of was 1,605 leaving a balance of 1,763. Several of the co-operative societies invested their Reserve and Surplus Funds in the 6½ per cent Loan of 1920-40, the total amount thus invested being 5 lakhs of rupees.

Special attention was paid during the year to the development of non-credit forms of co-operation. About 60 existing credit societies and an equal number of newly formed societies took up the supply of ragi seed recommended by the Agricultural Department. About 30,000 seers of this seed were distributed by the co-operative societies to their members. About 120 fly-shuttle looms were supplied to six Weavers' Societies and arrangements were made for the demonstration of silk winding and warping machines in 16 societies.

The Departmental Conference was held in October 1920 at Mysore and a Special Conference of the Co-operative Societies in the Malnad was held in Chikmagalur in May 1921.

A scheme for forming about half a dozen cattle insurance societies was sanctioned and the possibility of forming societies for areca-growers has been examined.

Revised drafted rules under the Mysore Co-operative Regulation were approved and published.

Technical Departments

109.--*Public Works Department.*--The total expenditure on Public Works from all sources, including local funds and contributions, amounted to Rs. 52½ lakhs. The construction of the Low Level Canals from the Krishnarajasagara Dam and allied Channel works was pushed on and practically completed during the year. Among the other important works in progress were the construction of (1) an anicut at Gopala near Bhadravati and (2) another at Halasur in Heggadadevankote Taluk, (3) a new tank at Hairige in the Hunsur Taluk, (4) A High Level Canal to the Sowlanga new tank in the Shimoga District (5) the improvement of the Lakshmanapur Anicut in the Mysore District, as well as (6) the Krishnarajakatte and (7) Sriramadevaru South channel in the Hassan District, (8) the diversion of the floods of the Krishnambudi tank in the Chitaldrug District, (9) the restoration of the Bolappanahalli tank in the Bangalore District, (10) the Deepambudi and (11) Gottigere tanks in the Tumkur District, and (12) the improvement of the Bellur, (13) Dadaga, (14) Manchipatna, (15) Melur and (16) Tagadur tanks in the Mysore District.

Among the civil buildings in progress may be mentioned (1) the additions to the New Palace, and the New Mansion (2) the improvement to the Fort gates, the Government House, the Body Guard

Lines, the Jail buildings and the Jumma Masjid in Mysore City, (3) the erection of the New Public Offices, (4) the construction of an additional block to the District Office as well as improvements to the old block and (5) the construction of an out-patient dispensary in the Victoria Hospital in Bangalore City. The construction of the University and the Collegiate High school Buildings both at Mysore and Bangalore was pushed on. Improvement of the Dariya-dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam, the construction of the new High School at Hassan and the Operation Theatre for the Civil Hospital at Chikmagalur were the other works on hand in the other parts of the State.

Among the road works in progress may be mentioned the following :—

(1) The construction of a direct road from Mysore to Krishnarajasagara in the Mysore District, (2) the extension of the Talaguppa-Aralugode Road at the Ghat Head, (3) the widening of the bridle path from Kogaru to the frontier, (4) the improvements to the Sagar-Siralkoppa Road in the Shimoga District, (5) improvements to the Lingadahalli-Kemmangundi Road in connection with the Iron Scheme, (6) the widening of Balehonnur-Magundi Road in Kadur District, (7) the opening of a new road from Srinivasapur to Punganur in Kolar District, and the construction of (8) a new road from Amrutur to Huliyaudurga in Tumkur District, and (9) a road from Hole-Narsipur to Channarayapatna in the Hassan District. The construction of bridges along the Tirthahalli-Hulikal Road in Shimoga District was also in hand.

Among the works of a miscellaneous nature may be mentioned the construction of drains in the Bangalore City Extension and the Shimoga Town, improvements in the water supply installations at Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Chintamani, and the electrification of the pumping plants at Soldevanhalli and Bethmangala.

The military buildings under construction during the year were lines for the Mysore Horse and the Barr Regiment at Mysore and huts for the Barr detachments at Kolar and Tumkur. A drainage scheme for Imperial Service Lancers, Bangalore, was also in hand.

Temporary schedules of rates for the several items of work were sanctioned pending final revision.

On the retirement of the Chief Engineer, Cauvery Valley Irrigation, the administrative charge of the Krishnarajasagara and allied works was entrusted to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

110. *Electrical Department.*—The principal capital works that were carried out by the Electrical Department during the year were as follow :—

(1) The sixth Installation at Sivasamudram, (2) the installation of two new motor generator exciter sets at the Generating Station, (3) the completion of the power line from the Kolar Gold Field Transformer House to the Bethmangala Pumping Station, (4) the completion of the new Receiving Station at Bangalore City, and (5) the extensions to the interior power and lighting in Mysore and Bangalore Cities.

On the completion of the Sixth Installation, the capacity of the Generating Station will increase from 22,650 H.P. to 27,000 H.P. net.

The work of electrifying Bethmangala Pumping Station has progressed satisfactorily and the first unit will be put into operation this month. Demands for interior power and lighting installations continued to grow steadily. A comparative statement showing the number of power and lighting installations during the past three years is given below :—

			1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Bangalore City and C. & M. Station			3,367	3,994	4,557
Mysore City	...	...	791	1,042	1,189
K. G. F.	...	...	1	18	70
Total	...		4,159	5,054	5,816

The capital outlay on the electrical works incurred to end of 1920-21 amounted to Rs. 1,42.25,100. The gross earnings of the department during the year were Rs. 24,49,200 as against Rs. 23,52,316 in the previous year. The total working expenses including interest at 4 per cent (Rs. 3,71,000) and the amount transferred to the Krishnarajasagara (Rs. 3,56,000) amounted to Rs. 19,24,000 and the net profit on the working of the department during the year works out to Rs. 5,25,200, representing an interest of 3.36 per cent on capital outlay as against 7.99 per cent in 1919-20. The fall in the percentage of net profits is due to the reduction in the rupee yield of the sterling revenue in consequence of the adoption of the exchange rate of 2 shillings the rupee.

On account of the increased cost of generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, the rates for the supply of power were increased with effect from 1st July 1921.

III. *Railways*.—The following departmental changes were introduced in the interests of increased efficiency :—

- (1) The separation of the Railway Secretariat from the Agency.
- (2) The amalgamation of the post of Traffic Manager with that of the Agent.
- (3) The combination of the Loco. and Carriage Departments.

II2. The total mileage now worked by the State is 402. In order to meet the requirements of the public and obtain the maximum efficiency from the limited amount of rolling stock at our disposal, the slow day-passenger trains between Bangalore and Mysore have been quickened approximately to the speed of the mail trains. Through mail trains at an accelerated speed have been introduced on the Mysore-Arsikere Railway and the mixed train that ran between Mysore and Hole-Narasipur has been extended so as to run between Mysore and Arsikere. To avoid inconveniences owing to the train missing connections at Mysore, an improved service has been introduced from the 1st September 1921, a through train being run in each direction between Bangalore and Arsikere with a halt of about half an hour at Mysore. For the convenience of the residents of Chikballapur and the intermediate stations, a train has been introduced leaving Chikballapur in the morning and returning from Bangalore in the evening.

The gross earnings, working expenses and net earnings of the State Lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway during the year were Rs. 37,60,000, Rs. 25,36,000 and Rs. 12,24,000 respectively. The percentage of return to capital outlay works out to 6.46. After deducting the guaranteed interest from the net earnings, the actual realization from the lines amounted to Rs. 4,94,998 giving a net return of 2.66 per cent on capital expenditure. The results of working the Open Lines of railways and tramways by the State are noted below :—

		<i>Railways</i>	<i>Tramways</i>
		Rs.	Rs.
Capital outlay	... ..	2,37,28,690	6,59,369
Gross earnings	... ..	27,56,187	37,897
Working expenses	... ..	21,08,183	29,992
Net earnings	... ..	6,48,004	7,905
Percentage of net earnings to capital outlay.		2.73	1.20

113. The construction and surveys of the following lines continued to be in progress :—

CONSTRUCTION

(1) Bhadravati-Beeranahalli Tramway	...	22.8 miles
(2) Bhadravati-Agasanahadlu Tramway	...	24.5 miles

SURVEYS

(1) Narasimharajapura-Chikka Agrahar	...	12 miles
(2) Bhadravati-Joldhal	... ..	20 "
(3) Banasandra-Oblapur	... ..	10 "
(4) Nellagadu-Burz	... ..	5 "
(5) Umblebyle Chornedehalli	... ..	4½ "
(6) Gangur-Hadikere	... ..	3 "
(7) Kemmangundi Ropeway Extension	...	1¼ "

(8) Hebbe-Sheregola	...	2 miles
(9) Umbleyle-Umbleyle Forest	...	1 mile
(10) Nanjangud-Kakankote	...	Between miles 17 and 36 of the original Survey

114. *Geology*.—The total number of mining leases and licenses current during the year was 103, comprising 37 mining leases, 52 prospecting licenses and 14 exploring licenses, as against 93 comprising 29 mining leases, 42 prospecting licenses, 21 exploring licences, and one corundum license current in 1919-20. The total area held under mining leases and prospecting licenses during the year was 58,957 acres and the rents received thereon amounted to Rs. 17,991-6-11. Two mining leases and seven prospecting licenses were current for manganese during the year. 16,768 tons of ore were extracted and 22,797 tons exported from the State. The royalty payable to Government is Rs. 14,088-2-2 as against Rs. 6,605-15-9 in the previous year. Seven mining leases and three prospecting licenses were current for chrome. 7,865 tons of ore were collected and 6,798½ tons were exported from the State. The royalty payable to Government is Rs. 5,099-0-0 as against Rs. 1,486-14-0 in 1919-20. Four mining leases and three prospecting licenses were current for magnesite. 4,594 tons of ore were collected and 3,190 tons exported outside the State. The royalty payable is Rs. 1,997 as against Rs. 1,023-4-0 in the previous year. One mining lease and five prospecting licenses were current for asbestos. 1,504 tons were collected and 994 tons sold during the year. The royalty payable to Government is Rs. 804 as

against Rs. 7-15-2 in the previous year. Three mining leases and 9 prospecting licenses were current for kaolin. 10,651 tons of crude clay were collected and 2,840 tons removed during the year. The royalty payable to Government is Rs. 1,777 as against Rs. 1,309 in the previous year.

The areas round about Hole-Narsipur, and between Hassan and Halebid, and portions of Arsikere and Kadur Taluks were surveyed during the year. Revision Survey work of the Hassan-Manjarabad ghat section was also carried out. One hundred and fifty-four assays and analyses of ores and minerals were carried out during the year against 111 in the previous year.

Experiments in burning limestone mined at Oblapura were carried out in Bangalore. The burnt lime was slaked and screened and the powder was supplied to contractors for experiments in surki and chunam mortar.

In view of the general increase in prices, the rates of royalty on certain ores mined in the State were revised and increased.

115. *Mines and Explosives*.—As in the previous year there were five gold mines at work on the Kolar Gold Field. The total output of bar gold during the year was 442, 112 ounces of an approximate value of Rs. 2,96,70,709 as compared with 488,056 ounces of the value of Rs. 2,54,85,882 in the previous year. Notwithstanding a decrease of nearly 46,000 ounces in the amount of bar gold produced, the value of the total output shows an increase of Rs. 42 lakhs owing to the rise in the rupee price of gold. The royalty payable for the year was approximately

Rs. 14,83,535 against Rs. 13,82,159 paid in 1919-20. The number of persons employed in the mining industry during the calendar year 1920 was 25,878 against 26,151 in the previous year. Of these 23,925 were engaged in gold mining against 24,409 in 1919. The total number of accidents in the mines was 264 against 201 in the previous year. Of these 63 were fatal resulting in the death of 85 persons giving a mortality rate of 3.28 per thousand persons employed. Three persons were prosecuted for breach of the Mysore Mines Regulation and the rules thereunder and 23 persons departmentally dealt with for less serious offences. Two hundred and seventy-six licenses were issued under the Explosives Rules during the year 1920 against 249 during 1919. The premises in which explosives were stored were inspected as usual. There were 20 accidents in the handling of explosives of which 13 occurred on the Kolar Gold Field, most of them being due to carelessness of the persons concerned.

Minor Departments

116. *Muzrai*.—During the year under report, estimates amounting to Rs. 79,663 were sanctioned on account of the construction and repairs of temples, a some of Rs. 10,000 being provided as a State grant and the balance from the funds at the credit of the temples.

The succession of Sriman Asuri Anandalwar to the Peeta of Sri Yatiraja Matha at Melkote under the titular name of Sri Yadugiri Yatiraja Sampathkumara Ramanuja Jiyar and the nomination of Sriman Srikantiah of Yeliyur to the headship of

Sri Balakrishnananda Mutt at Talakad in T.-Narsipur Taluk were recognised by Government.

Nine deposits aggregating Rs. 19,859 were accepted under the Charitable Endowment Rules during the year. Scales of expenditure in the case of seven major institutions were revised and the levy of sevārtha fees in the case of three institutions was authorized. A sum of Rs. 7,50,000 out of the surplus funds at the credit of the Muzrai institutions was invested in the 6½ per cent loan of 1920-40.

117. *Printing.*—The outturn of work in the Central Press consisted of 36,892 pages composed against 72,181 pages composed in the previous year. The number of impressions printed and books bound was 18,745,385 and 1,218,296 against 25,345,395 and 1,014,202 respectively, in 1919-20. During the year the system of payment on piece work was abolished and that of payment by hour account was introduced. The fall in the outturn of work was due to the piece-work staff having struck work for a period of nearly five months which entailed considerable responsibility on the management. A committee was appointed during the year to consider and report on the better administration of the Government Press and orders on their recommendations have been passed.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,80,989-8-4 against Rs. 1,46,982-5-0, the increase being due mainly to the purchase of types on account of the Census, Archæology, University and Railway works. The outturn of work in the Branch Press at Mysore consisted of 5,604 pages composed, 3,427,300 impressions printed and 43,474 books bound against 4,214,2,357,847 and 52,167 pages composed, impressions

printed, and books bound, respectively, in the previous year.

The number of subscribers to the *Mysore Gazette* declined to 498 from 682 in the previous year, while the receipts rose to Rs. 7,231-10-3 from Rs. 6,401-11-7, the increase being chiefly under 'Advertisement Charges.' Two hundred and thirty-five books and periodicals were registered during the year against 272 in the previous year and copyright was secured in respect of 26 books realising Rs. 52.

118. *Stationery*.—Stationery articles were purchased entirely in India, the paper required having been obtained from the Calcutta Mills and the other articles from local and Madras firms. The stock at the commencement of the year was valued at Rs. 67,136-13-2 and the total purchases during the year amounted in value to Rs. 2,76,377-10-11. Supplies of stationery to various departments of about the value of Rs. 2,96,778-14-5 were made, leaving a balance of stationery worth Rs. 46,735-9-8 at the end of the year. With a view to economise expenditure on stationery and keep it well within the budget allotment, revised rules were issued regulating the supply of stationery to Government offices.

119. *Hill Stations*.—The Nandi hill station continued to attract visitors both from within and without the States, their total number during the year being 851 against 826 in the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 3,898-0-6 against Rs. 3,084-2-5 in the year previous. The total expenditure on the hill stations during the year was Rs. 20,288-3-6.

120. *Museum*.—The total number of visitors to the Museum was 374,616 as against 466,276 in the

previous year. Seventy-three exhibits were added and the entire collection kept in good condition. The work of cataloguing the coins is making good progress.

121. *Archæology*.—As a result of the tours of the subordinate staff of the department, 35 new records were copied. Among the epigraphical discoveries of the year was a set of copper plates received from the T.-Narsipur Taluk which is of some historical value. It registers a grant in A. D. 963 by a king of the Ganga Dynasty to a Scholar and gives much additional information in regard to the later kings of the dynasty and is perhaps the longest Ganga copper grant that has yet been discovered.

Seven plates illustrating temples of interest were added to Architectural portfolio.

A revised and classified list of ancient monuments with instructions in regard to their preservation was issued during the year.

122. *Meteorological Department*.—The autographic instruments installed in the Central Observatory, Bangalore, worked satisfactorily during the year. The hourly values of the Self-Registering Instruments were all reduced and tabulated as usual for publication. A report on Meteorology in Mysore for 1920 was published and the Rainfall Report for the same year was compiled. Pilot balloon observations in connection with the Upper Air research work continued during the year.

Local Self-Government

123. *Municipalities*.—The Municipal Regulation of 1906 was amended by Regulation I of 1921

making suitable provision for the conduct of work relating to economic development by the Municipalities. Steps were taken by the Town and City Municipal Councils to levy the profession tax in lieu of mohatarfa shop tax. Four Municipal Councils in Chitaldrug District, one in the Tumkur District and all the Municipal Councils in the Bangalore District invested their surpluses in the 6½ per cent State loan.

The income and expenditure of all the Municipal Councils during the year amounted to Rs. 26,90,325 and Rs. 27,44,253 respectively.

The temporary amalgamation of the Harihar Water Works with those of Davangere was ordered to be continued for another year. A scheme for the supply of drinking water to Molakalmuru town at a cost of Rs. 13,000 was sanctioned. The improvement of the water supply of Chikmagalur at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,53,000 was approved and the work was taken on hand during the year.

124. *Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.*—The President of the City Municipal Council continued as Chairman of the City Improvement Trust Board. The State grant to the Trust Board for the year was Rs. 3,12,064 and the actual expenditure incurred Rs. 3,78,648. A committee was constituted to inspect the works already executed by the Board and suggested measures for the improvement of drainage in the city.

125. *Bangalore City Improvement.*—The principal works in progress during the year were the New General Market, the New Bamboo Bazaar, and the Visvesvarapura Extension, the laying out of the shop sites on the Hoskote Road and improvements to the

approaches to the Palace. The total expenditure on principal works during the year was Rs. 3,04,603. The construction of the Town Hall and the extension of the Kitchetti Chattram Road were ordered to be deferred and the formation of the Industrial Suburb on the Magadi Road was postponed in consequence of the heavy expenditure on water supply which it would involve.

126. *Local Boards.* - There were eight District and 77 Taluk Boards and 856 Village Panchayets in the State working at the end of the year. The income and expenditure of Local Boards during the year amounted to Rs. 19,17,508 and Rs. 25,29,669 as against Rs. 18,52,037 and Rs. 12,68,762 in the previous year. A portion of the surplus funds at the credit of the District Boards was transferred to the credit of the Taluk Boards and Village Panchayets and the balance invested in the 6½ per cent State loan.

The work connected with the Malnad Improvement Committees was transferred to the District Boards. The bye-laws framed by the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board for the taxation of vehicles were approved by Government.

The expenditure under Drinking Water Wells Fund amounted to Rs. 1,41,347 as against Rs. 89,745 in the previous year.

The Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation was amended with a view to render it obligatory on the Local Boards to devote attention to economic development.

CONCLUDING SPEECH AT THE DASARA SESSION OF
THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

20th October 1921

In concluding the proceedings of this Session, I wish, with your permission, to make a few remarks. One noteworthy feature of the discussions this time was that an unusually large number of members took part in the debates on the more important subjects and I should like to compliment the members on the able and intelligent manner in which facts were presented and arguments marshalled. It is also a great satisfaction that the discussions were, on the whole, characterised by moderation and mutual good will.

Educational subjects have, as usual, elicited the greatest interest. The levy of the "Education Cess" was one of the subjects discussed at great length. The question is one of the utmost importance as the liberal policy of extending education in rural parts cannot be carried out unless additional funds are made available. The raiyat population naturally views with disfavour any proposal that increases the burden of taxation on them, but they are extremely keen on securing improved facilities in the matter of education; and it is very gratifying indeed, that the members representing the rural population were generally agreeable to the levy of the cess. The power of levying the cess as you know is in the hands of the local bodies, and I ask you all to use your influence with the District Boards and Municipal Councils with a view to their adopting early measures for levying the cess to the extent necessary to enable

the Department to carry out at least the urgent items in the programme of reforms.

As regards the question of scholarships and freeships, I have explained the position in my opening address. I need here say only that it is not the intention of Government to reduce existing educational facilities although some readjustments of the expenditure on education will be necessary. You have urged that the system of merit scholarships should not be abolished. This, I may say, is not contemplated. You have also drawn attention to the promise contained in my Address of October 1919 that the expenditure on scholarships will be brought up to three lakhs. It is not intended to reduce scholarships below this limit.

Another subject which elicited a certain amount of discussion is that referred to by the members as the "Sringeri Circular". The Government Order in question consists of two paragraphs. The first is to the effect that all subjects of His Highness are entitled to admission to every institution maintained from State Funds, without difference of caste, colour or creed. I am glad to find that this principle is generally agreed to, although some members demur to its application in particular localities.

Under the second para of the order, schools started as a protest against the admission of Panchamas into Government institutions are not entitled to grants-in-aid, although they are not denied recognition if they conform to departmental standards. Some cases in which recognition has not been granted were referred to in the course of the discussion. If the managers are dissatisfied with the orders of the

Department, it is open to them to appeal to the Government, and the facts will then be carefully gone into. As regards grants-in-aid, the question of amending the grant-in-aid rules so as to admit of grants being given to schools not open to all communities has been under consideration and early orders may be expected. While on this subject, I might also refer to the representation that admission to Sanskrit Colleges maintained by the State should not be restricted to certain classes. As mentioned during the discussions, the report of the committee appointed to consider the subject is before Government, and it will be published for general information and discussion, before orders are passed.

Some of the members urged the need for providing facilities for Industrial and Commercial Education. I trust that the statistics furnished by my worthy colleague, the First Member of Council, in regard to the action taken by the Government will show that Government are fully alive to their responsibilities in this matter. I am glad that undue expenditure of public money on school buildings was deprecated. I may say, I am fully in sympathy with this view, having personally seen the structures which are used for schools in Ceylon. A committee had been appointed to go into the question of designs for school buildings and their recommendations are now under the consideration of Government.

Among subjects relating to the Revenue Department, the re-establishment of Taluk Treasuries at District Headquarters will receive early consideration. The fact that the *kists* for land revenue in the malnad are fixed earlier than in the maidan has been

a standing complaint of the malnad raiyats. I have already stated that the Government are prepared to grant your request in this connection and formal orders will issue before the next collection season.

In regard to the remission of wet assessment for failure of crops, it was urged that the new rules as foreshadowed in my Opening Address do not go as far as the Bombay rules. I can however assure you that when the rules are published you will see that the relief given will not compare unfavourably with what is given elsewhere.

Another subject of perennial interest which has been discussed with some vehemence during this session relates to the responsibility of an entire holding for the assessment on every survey number comprised in it. The complaint that lands on which assessment has been paid by a co-sharer are not infrequently forfeited and brought to sale, is not without foundation. With a view to obviate the hardships involved in the present system, the Government have already directed that when any person pays the assessment for a particular survey number included in a holding, the fact should be recorded in the *Khirdi*. The Revenue Commissioner has also issued circular instructions directing that in the recovery of the arrears due on a holding, lands of which the assessment has not been paid should first be proceeded against. These directions will be incorporated in the Revenue Rules, with such subsidiary instructions as are necessary so as to remove, as far as possible, the hardship complained of.

Turning to the judicial subjects, I am glad to be able to tell you that the question of permitting suits

against Government which has been repeatedly urged by the Assembly has nearly reached a final stage and that a decision may be expected within the next few months. The extension of the scheme of separation of judicial and executive functions to the remaining four districts has been urged, but I fear the present financial situation does not admit of this. It is hardly possible to open Second Class Magistrate's Courts in all Taluk Headquarter towns. Government will endeavour to meet the present inconvenience by conferring second class powers on Bench Courts wherever possible. The scheme of village courts appears to be widely appreciated and the request of the representative of the Chamber of Commerce for the establishment of Panchayet courts in the cities on the lines of these courts affords testimony to the usefulness of these institutions.

Amongst the subjects discussed at great length, the one that took up the longest time was the recent order of Government on the subject of the representation of all communities in the public service. I believe the discussion on this subject which was continued for three days, has been of value in clearing misunderstandings and enabling each side to appreciate the other's point of view. A large number of the Brahmin members of the Assembly have presented a memorandum explaining their position with regard to this question. They have expressed themselves as "perfectly sympathising with the legitimate aspirations of the non-Brahmins to secure a larger representation in Government service" and this must be as gratifying to the backward communities as it is to the

Government. While agreeing that preference may be shown to qualified candidates of backward communities, they have asked that the result aimed at should not be brought about by the complete exclusion of the Brahmins from admission to the service for any particular period. Such exclusion, as I have explained more than once, is not contemplated by the Government. The chief point emphasised in this memorandum is that in attempting to satisfy the aspirations of the backward classes, the efficiency of the service should not be reduced or sacrificed. This is quite a legitimate position to take up and I can assure the members that in giving effect to their orders, the Government will take care to see that efficiency is in no way impaired. The educational and other qualifications required for first entry into the various grades and classes of appointments will be very carefully examined and prescribed, and persons not possessing such qualifications, whether Brahmins or non-Brahmins, will not be appointed. After this discussion and interchange of ideas, I venture to hope that the cordial relations which subsisted between the several communities in the State will be restored.

The Mysore Newspapers Regulation was the subject of an interesting discussion. In view of the tone of recent writings in certain sections of the Press, some of the members were in favour of the provisions of the Regulation being put into operation in respect of offending newspapers and one member even went the length of suggesting the suppression of vernacular newspapers altogether. The general sense, I take it, is that the drastic provisions of the

Regulation may be removed from the statute book, but that some effective control over the Press should be retained by the Government. The question of amending the law on the subject is, as I said in my Opening Address, now before the Government and the views of this Assembly will receive due consideration. The spirit of mutual forbearance and good-will that has generally characterised the discussions on controversial subjects during this session encourages me to hope that the Press will also be animated by the same spirit and that its tone in future will be such as to justify its being given a full measure of liberty.

The discussion of the question of women's franchise was a lively one. Although a new question in Mysore, it has been debated upon in some of the British Indian Provinces; and the franchise has been extended to women in respect of local bodies and of the local Legislative Councils in varying degrees in some of the Provinces and sister States. Here, after a spirited discussion, lasting for nearly three hours, the Assembly has given an adverse vote, 39 voting for and 58 against the extension of the franchise to women. This was perhaps to be expected in view of the inherent conservatism of the representatives of the rural population. Speaking for myself, I hope that at no distant date a strong body of public opinion will be created in favour of women, who possess the necessary qualifications, being enabled to take their legitimate share in the direction of public affairs. Meantime, the question will also be placed before the Legislative Council at an early opportunity.

In regard to the important question of constitutional reform which was discussed this evening, I may say that while sympathising with the natural aspirations of the people in this matter, the Government feel that this subject cannot be rushed. Conditions in Mysore are not on all fours with those in British India and it will not do merely to copy what is considered suitable for British India. The question of adopting measures for giving the people an increasing share in the administration is engaging the earnest attention of the Government. The views of the Assembly as indicated in the discussions today will be submitted to His Highness the Maharaja for his gracious consideration, and I trust it will be possible to evolve a scheme of reforms which may be placed before the Assembly for discussion when we meet next.

Gentlemen, before concluding, let me again express my appreciation of the high level at which the discussions were maintained and of the spirit of harmony that generally pervaded the Session. It will give me great pleasure to submit to His Highness the Maharaja the sentiments of loyalty and devotion that you have expressed in the course of the discussions and your resolution of loyal welcome to his illustrious guest, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to whose visit to the State next January we are all so eagerly looking forward.

INDEX

A

Accounts Code, 169
 Agasanahadlu, 283, 296
 Agriculture, 27, 67, 69, 143, 184, 220, 284
 Ahobala Sastry, 194
 Aleppo, 4
 Allowance, High Price, 213
 America, 248
 Amrit Mahal, 61, 179, 264, 276
 Amrutur, 292
 Anantapur, 72
 Anjanapur, 147
 Anthrax, 287
 Arakalgud, 266
 Arakere, 273
 Aralugode, 292
 Areca drier, 184
 Arasalu, 74, 251
 Arasikere, 295
 Arbitration Committee, 20
 Archaeology, 79, 152, 197, 302
 Art Litho Press, 67
 Asutosh Mukherji, 26
 Aurangabad, 275
 Aryan Hosiery, 67, 281
 Ayurvedic, 42

B

Bababudan, 29, 79, 227
 Babbur, 67, 285
 Balakrishnanand, 300
 Balehonnur, 292
 Banasandra, 74, 296
 Banerji, A. R., 7, 33
 Bangalore, 3, 14, 16, 18, 27, 36, 56, 58, 75, 194, 237, 241, 247, 266, 271, 272, 275, 277, 282, 291, 292, 293, 295, 303
 Bank of Mysore, 35, 37, 160
 Banumiah's High School, 65, 243
 Baroda, 67
 Beeranahalli, 296
 Bellur, 180, 291
 Belur, 79
 Benkipur, 73, 131, 222
 (See also Bhadravati)
 Bethmangala, 293
 Bettadapura, 273
 Bhadravati, 222, 228, 225, 248, 249, 268, 283, 284, 291, 296

Bidare, 180
 Birur, 22
 Block quarter, 287
 Bolappanahalli, 291
 Bombay, 38, 43, 221
 Bowring, Mr., 159
 Bowringpet, 54, 261
 Brajendranath Seal, 140
 British Empire, 6, 32, 43, 259, 260
 Bugadur Tank, 71
 Bukkapatna, 275
 Burma, 8, 88
 Button Factory, 65

C

Calcutta, 41, 196, 275, 301
 Calcutta University Commission, 41
 Capital expenditure, 221
 Cauvery Power Scheme, 21
 — Works, 72, 224
 Census, 153, 241, 265
 Central India, 268
 Central Industrial Workshop, 28, 141
 — Irrigation Board, 21
 — Panchama Boarding School, 26
 — Recruitment Board, 154, 252
 — Committee, 4
 — Sanitary Board, 63, 181
 Ceylon, 307
 Challakere, 280
 Chamarajanagar, 251
 Chamaraj Right Bank Channel, 188
 Chamaraj Urs, B., 3, 6
 Chamber of Commerce, 37
 Chancellor, H. H. the, 26
 Channagiri, 56, 173
 Channapatna, 26, 31, 68, 272, 288
 Channarayapatna, 65, 72, 292
 Chattanahalli, 248, 283
 Chelmsford, Lord, 11
 Chicka Agrahar, 296
 Chickaballapur, 18, 265, 272, 295
 Chickadevaraj Wodeyar, 198
 Chickajajur, 73, 251
 Chickamagalur, 26, 31, 74, 278, 292, 293, 303
 Chickanahalli, 185, 286
 Chickanayakanahalli, 15, 57, 68
 Chief Commandant, 19
 Chintamani, 56, 173, 174, 273, 293
 Chitaldrug, 56, 209, 286, 251, 277, 280, 285, 291, 303

Cholas, 79
 Cholera, 274
 Chornedehalli, 296
 Civil and Military Station, 212, 215
 — Service, 47, 168, 240, 253
 Cobb, Mr., 8
 Coleman, Dr., 44
 Commerce, 65
 (See also Industries)
 Compulsory Education Scheme, 64
 Conference, Economic, 230, 240
 Co-operation, 145
 Co-operative Movement, 161
 — Society, 29, 68, 185, 289
 Coorg, 266

D

Dadaga, 291
 Dariya-Dowlat Bag, 292
 Date Reserve list, 267
 Datta, Mr., 91, 108
 Davanagere, 18, 186, 277, 303
 Deepambudhi, 291
 Depressed Classes Board, 232
 Devanahalli, 174
 Devaradhya, 198
 Desaraj Urs, J., 3, 6, 19
 District Co-operative Conference, 69
 — Funds, 75, 194
 — Workshop, 28
 Doddaballapur, 56, 173, 265, 277
 Doddagaddavatti, 79
 D'Souza, P. G., 248

E

Economic Conference, 12, 35, 38, 69,
 125, 230, 240, 288
 Education, 23, 39, 64, 220
 — Board of, 246
 — Backward Classes, 25, 278
 — Elementary, 39
 — Mahomadan, 278
 — Primary, 24, 34, 39
 — Secondary, 116, 276, 277, 241
 — Special, 26, 138
 — University, 116
 — Women's, 24, 138, 279
 Educational Finance, 245
 — Institutions, 242
 — Reform, 243
 Efficiency Audit Officer, 240
 Egypt, 8
 Electrical, 21, 72, 147, 223
 Elephanta, 197
 Ellora, 197
 Entrance Class, 243, 246
 Europe, 5, 248

Excise, 16, 48, 57, 130, 174, 239
 Extension lectures, 27, 140
 Expeditionary Force, 5

F

Famine insurance, 97, 98, 109, 219, 229
 Finance, 13, 14, 125, 168, 217, 260
 Food control, 209, 265
 — Controller, 9
 — Situation, 121
 — Supply, 43
 Forest, 17, 52, 58, 175, 221, 234, 268
 Frenchrocks, 15
 Freshship, 245
 Frontier Police establishment, 272

G

Gaekwad of Baroda, 67
 Game preserve, 239
 Gananaahunse, 71
 Ganga, 197, 198, 302
 Gangas, 79
 Gangur, 296
 Gaza, 4
 Geological, 52, 149
 Geology, 74, 297
 George V, 259
 Glycerine recovery plant, 28
 Gopala, 291
 Goribidanur, 15, 265
 Gotgere, 185
 Gottigere, 286, 291
 Government gardens, 78, 197
 — Metal factory, 28
 — Printing, 77, 195
 — Soap factory, 28, 141
 — Weaving factory, 28, 141
 Governor-General, 11
 Grain allowance, 97
 Grant-in-aid Code, 118
 Great War, 10
 Gudibanda, 15

H

Hadikere, 296
 Haemorrhage, 287
 Hairige, 71, 291
 Halasur, 291
 Halebid, 198
 Hampi, 197
 Harihar, 303
 Hassan, 15, 26, 27, 57, 63, 266, 277,
 291, 292
 Hebbal, 67, 68, 144, 285, 286
 Hebbe, 251, 297
 Hebbur, 194

Heggadadevanakote, 5, 6, 29
 Hemagiri Channel, 188
 Hepperige, 72
 High level canal, 250
 Hill station, 79, 197, 301
 Himavadgopalaswamy hills, 72
 Hingar, 237
 Hiriyur, 264
 Hole-Narasipur, 56, 65, 72, 292, 295
 Holstein, 286
 Honnali, 72, 173
 Bonnavalli, 265
 Hoskote, 304
 Hoy-sala, 79, 197
 Hulikal, 292
 Huliurdurga, 292
 Humza Hussain, 204
 Hunsur, 56, 173, 266, 291

I

Imperial Service Troops War Fund, 135
 ———Transport Corps Lines, 135
 Inam, 173
 ———Commission, 129
 Inamdar, 202
 Inam village, 56
 Income-tax, 34, 132, 212, 215, 270
 India, 257
 Indian Currency Committee, 95
 ———Evidence Act, 59
 ———Exchange, 103
 ———Industrial Commission, 35
 ———Institute of Science, 160
 ———Iron industry, 38
 ———Legislative Assembly, 232
 ———Munitions Board, 6, 37, 66
 ———Steel industry, 38
 Industrial investment fund, 37
 Industries and commerce, 27, 35, 65,
 70, 156, 183, 247, 280
 Influenza, 24, 51, 181, 274
 Iron Works, 225
 (See also Bhadravati and Benkipur)
 Irrigation, 21, 47

J

Jain Mutt, 198
 Japan, 288
 Jaya, 10
 Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, 10
 Joint stock company, 67, 143, 282
 Jothal, 296
 Jubbulpore, 6
 Judicial, 60, 133, 177, 271
 Jumna Mujid, 292

K

Kadur, 15, 18, 58, 63, 74, 241, 271
 Kakanakote, 297
 Kalhattagiri, 79
 Kallurukatte, 136
 Kancha system, 84
 Kanheri, 197
 Kaolin, 247
 Karapur, 259
 Karle, 197
 Karnick, 201
 Kavals, 179
 Kemmangundi, 142, 227, 248, 283, 292
 Kesava temple, 79
 Khedda, 175
 Khirdi, 308
 King Emperor, 6, 11
 ———George, 262
 Kists, 307
 Kitchetti, 304
 Kodandarama Mutt, 194
 Kogoru, 72, 292
 Kolar, 8, 14, 15, 27, 31, 56, 65, 74,
 212, 215, 237, 266, 273, 274, 277, 280,
 288
 ———Gold Fields, 8, 16, 18, 22, 74, 223,
 241, 304
 Koleroga, 284
 Koppa, 64
 Koratagere, 57
 Krishnambudhi, 291
 Krishnamurthi Rao, 201
 Krishnaraja katte, 291
 Krishnarajasagara, 14, 20, 72, 128, 222,
 223, 227, 249, 263, 291, 292
 Krishnarajendra Mills, 143
 Krishnarajpete, 65
 Kumsi, 173
 Kumudvati, 147
 Kunigal, 62, 180, 288

L

Labour Recruiting Agency, Udipi, 64
 Lakkavalli, 15, 265
 Lakshmanapur, 71, 188, 291
 Lakshmanatirtha, 188
 Lakshmi devi temple, 79
 Lancers, 3
 Land revenue, 127, 171, 215, 241, 262
 ———Amendment (1888), 60
 Legislative, 12, 48, 49, 59, 124, 176, 238
 Legislation, 270
 Lingadaba li, 292
 Lingayat Mutt, 198
 Local board, 52, 150, 304

Local Self Government, 13, 31, 74, 150, 192, 302

Lower Secondary Education, 40, 64

M

Madhugiri, 263

Madras, 8, 9, 22, 223, 251, 266, 273, 301

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, 22, 73, 93

Magadi, 15, 173, 265, 304

Magge, 180

Magundi, 282

Maharaja, H. H. the, 4, 5, 30, 209, 236, 254, 256, 259, 260, 312

Maharaja Mills, 73

Maharaja's Chattram, 77

— College, 199, 235

— Police Medal, 134

Maharani's College, 24, 246

Maihar, 268

Malavalli, 263

Malnad, 42, 63, 136, 162, 181, 205, 278

Manchipatna, 291

Mandagere, 188

Mandya, 277

Manjarabad, 174

Mant Mr., 103

Maramat, 202

Marshall, 225

Marthur, 67, 184, 285

Medical, 19, 62, 136, 180

— College, 42

— Relief, 41, 220

Melur, 291

Memorandum on education, 86

Mesopotamia, 6

Metal factory, 36, 247

Meteorology, 80, 198, 302

Metha, L. S., 289

Middle school classes—abolition of fees, 137

Military, 19, 61, 135

Miller, Sir Leslie, 252

Mines and explosives, 298

— and geology, 22, 74, 192

Minor tank restoration, 47, 264

Miras, 115, 202

Mojini, 264

Molakalmuru, 303

Mookerji, R., 199

Mudgere, 74

Mulbagal, 74

Municipal funds, 74, 193

Municipality, 31, 302

Mungar, 236, 262

Museum, 80, 198, 301

Muzrai, 76, 151, 194, 299

Mycological, 284

Mysore, 16, 18, 27, 30, 31, 32, 36, 38, 54, 57, 237, 247, 248, 259, 261, 263, 266, 271, 272, 274, 275, 277, 282, 286, 292, 293, 302

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board, 75, 193, 303

— Co-operative Societies Regulation, 59

— Easements Regulation, 60

— Economic Journal, 125, 289

— Union, 67

— Forest Regulation, 270

— Gazette, 13, 78, 196

— Government Loan, 109

— Horticultural Society, 79

— Iron Works, 29, 142

(See also Bhadravati and Benkipur)

— Land Revenue Code, 271

— Military Regulation Amendment, 59

— Municipal Regulation, 271

— Newspaper Regulation, 258, 310

— Paper Currency Regulation, 59, 60

— Pharmaceuticals, 67

— Railway Code, 169

— Representative Assembly, 81, 87, 200, 209, 230, 236, 305

— Soldiers' Board, 135

— Tannery, 36, 67

— University, 26, 39, 42, 49, 60

(See also University)

— Village Courts Regulation, 271

N

Nagamangala, 173

Nagappa, 233

Nagar, 62

Naganahalli, 67, 285

Nandi, 79, 197, 301

Nanjangud, 22, 27, 38, 74, 251, 297

Nanjundayya, H. V., 140

Narasimharajapura, 198, 296

Nasik, 197

National High School, Bangalore, 65

Negotiable Instruments Regulation, 271

Nelamangala, 15, 57

Nellagadu, 296

New Palace, 291

New York, 225

O

Oblapur, 74, 296

Oriental Library, 280

P

Palestine, 4

Panchamas, 25, 45, 46

Panchayet, 202
 Pavagada, 263
 Peace treaty, 3, 19, 51
 Perin, 225
 Pest Regulation, 284
 Pit-Silo, 184
 Police, 60, 134, 177, 271
 Potgi, 81, 114, 202
 Primary Education, 24, 34, 137
 (See also Education)
 Prince of Wales, 109, 259, 312
 Prisons, 19, 60, 178, 274
 Protection, 59, 133
 Provident Fund, 279
 Public Health, 62, 71, 181
 Public Loan, 123
 — Works 20, 71, 146, 187, 291
 Punganur, 292
 Puttanna Chetty, K. P., 151

R

Radhakumuda Mookarji, 199
 Rail-borne trade, 282
 Railway, 73, 148, 190, 222, 251, 295
 Ramabrahmananda Swamigal, 195
 Ramadevaruane, 14
 Ramanathpur, 65
 Rayanakere, 286
 Reddy, C. R., 235
 Red Maritus, 285
 Registration, 59, 176, 212, 220, 269
 Regulation, 176, 177
 Relief fund, 5
 Re-organization scheme, 272
 Revenue survey, 56, 129, 173
 Rinderpest, 287
 Road-borne trade, 282
 Road works, 189
 Rudramuni, 198
 Rural English Education, 64

S

Sagar, 18, 263, 280, 292
 Saigotta Sivamara, 198
 Sandal Oil factory, 29, 35, 58, 115, 143,
 215, 282
 Sankaragudda, 248
 Sanniyat, 4
 Savings Bank, 53, 169, 260
 Secondary education, 24, 39, 137
 (See also Education)
 Serbia, White Eagle of, 6
 Sericulture, 30, 68, 144, 185, 288
 Seringapatam, 292
 Seshadri Iyer, K., 253
 Shanbhogs' Conference, 82
 Shekdari, 264

Sheregola, 297
 Shikarpur, 72, 263
 Shimoga, 8, 14, 18, 27, 30, 56, 58, 63, 73,
 209, 241, 263, 269, 271, 274, 280, 285,
 291, 293
 Sidlaghatta, 174, 288
 Sinking Fund, 219
 Sira, 71, 263
 Siralakoppa, 292
 Sivaganga Mutt, 76
 Sivamara, 198
 Sivasamudram, 223, 224, 293
 Small-pox, 274
 Smeeth, W. F., 142, 227
 Soap factory, 36, 247
 Social amelioration, 44
 Soldevanahalli, 148, 293
 Sorat, 180
 South Kanara, 266
 Sowlanga, 71, 291
 Special Education, 26
 — instruction, 278
 Spike, 284
 Sringeri Circular, 306
 Srinivasapur, 292
 Srinivasiengar, 207
 Sri Ramadevaru channel, 291
 Srisaila, 198
 Staff Selection Board, 155
 Stamp, 59, 176, 212, 220, 269
 Standish Lee, 164
 State Life Insurance, 52, 170, 261
 — Provident Fund, 54, 169, 261
 Stationery, 78, 196, 301
 Statistics, 23
 Sub-taluk, abolishing of, 15
 Suez Canal, 3

T

Tadasa, 73, 251
 Tagadur, 291
 Talakad, 300
 Talaguppa, 292
 Tank Panchayet, 55, 264
 Tarikere, 131
 Tata, 225
 Technical instruction, 278
 Tile factory, Tumkur, 65
 Tirthahalli, 63, 64, 263, 277, 281, 292
 Tirumalaswami Naidu, 135
 T. Narasipur, 300, 302
 Transport Corps, 4
 Treasury Bill, 5
 Tumkur, 14, 27, 74, 209, 266, 291, 292,
 303
 Tungabhadra, 72
 Turuvekere, 233

U

Udipi, 64
 Ullamballi, 198
 Umblebyle, 296, 297
 University, 25, 140, 206, 243, 246, 279
 Upper air research, 198

V

Vani Vilas Sagara, 14, 127
 --- Institute, Bangalore, 25
 Veterinary, 56, 173
 Vice-President, non-official, 31
 Viceroy, 11, 175
 Victoria Hospital, 292
 Vijayanagar, 197
 Village common fund, 55
 --- Court, 202
 --- forest, 264
 --- improvement committee, 55

Visual instruction, 26
 Visveswaraiya, Sir M., 29, 32, 42, 157, 253
 Visveswarapuram, 194

W

War loan, 5
 Women's education, 24
 (See also Education)
 --- franchise, 257
 Workington, 283

Y

Yedyur, 173
 Yellachaballi, 286
 Yuvaraja. H. H. the, 10, 19, 30, 121





